"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, west to southwest winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—There was fear in Honolulu, Hawaii, that Japanese marines were to be landed from the Naniwa to take possession of the Customs House. A battalion from the United States steamship Philadelphia that was on shore to drill was hastily ordered back to the ship. Destructive floods are reported from Galicia, in Austrian Poland, owing to the overflow of the River Pruth. The bridge between Kolomea and Turka was swept away, together with a train that was crossing at the time. No details as to fatality have been obtainable. No amnesty having been granted the Irish political prisoners, a demonstration took place in Dublin, in which William Field made a fiery speech. —Page 7.

Page 1.

Senator Pettigrew, who was suddenly stricken with paralysis in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, is recovering.

About 1,200 armed Mussulmans made a sortie from Canea, Island of Crete, and fell upon the insurgents at Kanlikastelli. Both sides lost heavily.

Mr. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, gave out a statement yesterday in effect that the Citizens' Union must change its attitude or remain under the Republican ban.

At the straw vote taken by the National Civic Club at the bridge, ferries, and elevated road stations Saturday, Mr. Low led all the other candidates as the popular choice for Mayor. Patrick J. Gleason was second in the voting.

Julius Meyer, berrying with his two sons yesterday in the woods bordering on Underhill Avenue, found a large bundle. They notified the police, who opened it. It contained a missing portion of the murdered man whose arms and shoulders were picked up in the East River Saturday.

A fire was discovered in the hold of the City of Rome while she was still about 350 miles east of New York, and for some time the passengers had a thrilling experience. The Captain offered to put any of them that wished to go aboard two sailing vessels, but they decided to stand by him, notwithstanding the fire.

When the firemen attempted to enter the cellar of a building at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, which was on fire, they were driven out by two ferocious wolverines kept there. They played the hose on the animals, and the water and smoke rendered them unconscious, so that the firemen could carry them out.

Page 2.

John Smith, a boy of sixteen, was crushed under a Boulevard horse car, and at Roosevelt Hospital it is said he will die.

At the Central Labor Union meeting yesterday a delegate was denounced as a Socialist spy, and an attempt was made to have him expelled, but it was defeated.

Charles Wreta, a ten-year-old Brooklyn boy, has a fractured skull and is said to be dying as a result of being hit by a bicycle scorcher, Charles G. Apitzsph is under arrest for the accident.

The fight in the Progressive Democratic League grows warmer. Frank E. Bleyler of the faction favorable to Tammany has called another meeting of the Committee on Political Activity for to-night to rescind the action of Thursday night.

Delegates of all the Socialist organizations of the Greater New York district had a lively meeting Saturday night. Charges of trying to sell out were bandied among the leaders. One who quarreled with Daniel De Leon was violently ejected from the hall.

Candidates for Democratic nominations in Ohio are opening headquarters at Columbus, where the party State Convention will meet on Wednesday. John R. McLean is said to be the favorite for Senator, and R. T. Hough is said to be the strongest candidate for Governor.

Police Captain Schmittberger went to the Olympia Music Hall yesterday to see Oscar Hammerstein, but he was out of town. The Captain's visit started a rumor that the hall was to be closed because it has no license. The license, however, is a cause of dispute between Mayor Strong, Superintendent Constable, and Hammerstein, and has not been decided.

Page 3.

The full list of casualties from the wreck of Saturday night on the Wabash Road shows seven dead, five of them postal clerks.

A memorial window in honor of the late Rev. W. W. Alexander, assistant pastor of the Central Metropolitan Temple, was unveiled yesterday.

Trinity Methodist Episcopapl Church, Brooklyn, was reopened yesterday, after the doors had been closed for half a year on account of a factional fight.

Two young clergymen attached to Grace Parish staff of workers, the Rev. M. A. Bartlett and the Rev. C. H. Blodgett, have accepted calls to St. John's Church, Rochester.

Yesterday was bicycle day in the Yorkville Police Court. Drivers were arrested for running into wheelmen, and cyclers were captured for knocking over pedestrians and scorching.

"Our Greater City" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson's sermon last night. It was an earnest plea for independent action in politics. His description of the man who should be chosen at the coming election points to Seth Low.

Members of the Music Teachers' Association who are attending the National Convention in this city, visited many prominent churches yesterday, where special musical programmes had been arranged for them. To-day the association will meet in joint session with the National Association of Elocutionists.

Page 4.

The announcement of a conference of Ohio Gold Democrats to take place in Columbus was announced in Cleveland. It is likely that they will place an independent ticket in the field.

Detectives arrested two young colored men who are believed to have been connected with the recent robbery of the railroad station at Pelham Manor. Tools were found upon them such as are often used by burglars.

Page 5.

Four small boys in South Brooklyn found a half-pound package of gunpowder yesterday and exploded it. Two were slightly hurt, one may lose his sight, and the other will probably be disfigured for life.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the polo tournament, which opens on the Meadowbrook Field to-day. Society people are expected to be present in force.

Trotting men are greatly interested in the first appearance of the great pacers at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, on Monday next. The purse of $6,000 has attracted such celebrities as John R. Gentry, Star Pointer, Robert J., and Frank Agan.

The regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club on the Sound on last Saturday began the yacht-racing circuit on the Sound. There will be racing every day from now until July 7, when the yachts of the Atlantic Club will start on their annual cruise eastward.

Page 10.

It was estimated that fully 100,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday. The police officials expressed themselves as pleased with their reform work.

Superintendent Bean of the Aquarium returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip to Bermuda with some fine specimens of fish from the Gulf Stream. Some of them were placed on exhibition at once.

Thirteen horses were burned to death in a fierce fire at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue early yesterday morning. A packing box factory and lumber yard were also destroyed by the flames.

Elise Steele, the thirteen-year-old girl, who ran away to become an actress and got as far as London, returned on the steamship Paris yesterday. She will not tell who induced her to leave her home, but her grandmother says their identity is known, and that they will be punished.

Two Brooklyn elevated trains had a collision at Van Sicklen station on the road to Coney Island yesterday. Charles Leuer of Brooklyn was hurled to the ground, his leg broken, and he received other injuries. The police are investigating the cause of the accident.

Crowded into the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, on East Broadway, yesterday, were 1,000 happy children, attending the entertainment held there under the auspices of the Hebrew Free School Association. The entertainment was furnished at the expense of Mrs. S. Beer, who is at present at Elberon, N. J.

The soldiers in the State Camp, at Peekskill, listened to a sermon yesterday by Chaplain Roderick Terry on a Biblical fight. There was a misunderstanding of an amusing nature between Col. Butt of the Twelfth Regiment and Major Stacpole of the Tenth Battalion, owing to the blunder of a green orderly.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
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PHILIPPINE WAR NOT ENDED.

Insurgents Advance Upon Manila—Spaniards Lost 4,700 in a Campaign of Six Engagements.

TACOMA, Washington, June 27.—The Philippine rebellion is not ended. A large band of insurgents, which left Cavite, has reached the neighborhood of Manila, and on May 18 it was within one hour's drive of the capital. This was after the Commander in Chief, Captain General Primo de Rivera, had published his latest proclamation declaring the rebellion ended and offering pardon to the insurgents.

Late Yokohama papers received to-day print a letter written from the rebel camp in Balinkupang, near Manila, May 18. The writer asserts that during the campaign just ended the Spanish have lost no less than 4,700 men killed and mortally wounded. These results cover six engagements.

At Cavite and Bakao the rebels were compelled to retreat for lack of ammunition. At Silang the insurgents captured thirteen horses, provisions, ammunition, and a set of Spanish colors. At Marina a large quantity of ammunition and many rifles were taken. In these engagements the rebels lost less than half as many as the Spanish. In the attack upon Noveleta, Juan Villanueva, a lad of twelve years, distinguished himself, dying at the foot of the batteries after killing a number of Spaniards. The writer makes a report of Rivera's recent proclamations, and declares the end to be far distant, particularly as the rebels started with but 900 efficient guns, while now they have nearly 10,000 captured Mauser and Remington rifles.

Three important towns have risen in rebellion, one in Tambales, another in Tayabas, and one in Isla de Negros.

Gen. Weyler at Manzanillo.

HAVANA, June 27.—Capt. Gen. Weyler has arrived at Manzanillo. Heavy rains are falling in the interior of the island.

WANT MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Mrs. Mary Tuchler Says That Her Husband Married Her Under a False Name.

Suit has been brought in the Supreme Court for the annulment of the marriage of Isaac Tuchler and Mrs. Mary Tuchler, who have been living on Eighty-eighth Street near Park Avenue.

In January, 1896, Tuchler, or Max Breise, as he called himself then, was a salesman in a clothing house in this city and became acquainted with Miss Mary Tripp, thirty-two years old, the daughter of Frederick Tripp, a prominent and wealthy citizen of the Annexed District, living at 688 Calwell Avenue. The couple were married after a very brief courtship and went to live on Eighty-eighth Street. Two months ago the young husband became ill, and the couple took their seven-months-old child and went to live with Mrs. Breise's parents.

Soon afterward Mr. Tripp went to the house where his son-in-law was employed to notify them of his sickness. The members of the firm informed him that no man of the name of Max Breise had ever worked for them, but that there was a man answering his description in their employ, and who was sick at the time, whose name was Isaac Tuchler. They further informed the astonished father-in-law that Tuchler had a wife living in Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. Tripp quietly wrote to Mrs. Tuchler and received a reply that she and Tuchler had married seven years ago, but that he had sent her to her parents in Grand Rapids three years ago, and since then she had not heard from him.

Then the second Mrs. Tuchler was notified of her husband's perfidy and promptly left him. Two weeks ago her counsel, Oscar Hachstadtler, after having obtained the evidence of Mrs. Tuchler No. 1 through a commission in Grand Rapids, appeared before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court and obtained a summons for Tuchler in a suit for the annulment of his second marriage.

Tuchler begged and pleaded with his young wife for forgiveness, and finally his importunities became so annoying that she had him arrested last Wednesday. He was taken before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court on Thursday and paroled for two weeks in the custody of his counsel, pending the hearing of the suit in the Supreme Court.

SENATOR PETTIGREW BETTER.

Has Recovered the Use of His Voice and Is in Good Spirits.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Pettigrew has recovered rapidly from his illness of Saturday. He had so far recovered his voice to-night as to be able to articulate quite distinctly, and he expressed great confidence in his speedy restoration to health. His physicians concur in this view, but insist upon the patient remaining very quiet for the present.

DR. SENNER WAS LOCKED UP.

He and Mr. McSweeney Were Prisoners for Two Hours.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner, the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and Assistant Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney served a two-hour term of imprisonment yesterday morning. They were locked up in Dr. Senner's office at the Barge Office.

The two officers were conferring in the office when the heavy door was blown to with a bang. The shock was sufficient to disarrange the mechanism of the lock. When the officials attempted to leave they found the door locked. They fretted and fumed in their prison until a locksmith arrived and released them.

NEBRASKA CATTLE DYING.

Affected by a Disease that Resembles Hydrophobia.

WAUSA, Neb., June 27.—Serious losses of cattle among a number of herds in this county are reported, much to the alarm of the cattle men of the State.

The disease resembles hydrophobia. As it was considered contagious, Gov. Holcomb was asked to send a veterinary to investigate, which he refused to do, referring petitioners to county officials.

Already nearly fifty head are reported as having died from the disease.

American Enterprise at Queen's Jubilee.

By special arrangement with the London Stereoscopic Company, which had a monopoly, THE NEW YORK TIMES secured the American copyright of all the official photographs of the Queen's Jubilee Procession taken at St. Paul's and Westminster—the best vantage ground for views of the greatest pageant of modern times. These photographs will be exclusively reproduced in half-tone in a special edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE Sunday, July 4.—Adv.

MR. QUIGG'S ULTIMATUM

Citizens' Union Must Rescind its Action or Remain Under the Ban

BIDWELL TO BE COLLECTOR

Federal Patronage for Use in the Municipal Contest—All Foes of Tammany Hall Invited to Join with the Republicans.

George R. Bidwell will be the next Collector of the Port of New York. This has been definitely decided upon among the Republican leaders, and there is ample reason for saying that assurances of the appointment have already been received from President McKinley.

Twenty-six of the twenty-eight Republican representatives from this State are said to have indorsed Representative James S. Sherman of Oneida for the place, but Congressman Quigg, President of the New York Republican County Committee, and Senator Platt support Mr. Bidwell.

The appointment, which is declared to be virtually a fact, is taken by well-informed Republicans to mean that the President intends to give the leaders of the party in this city absolute control of the Federal patronage, so far as the law allows, for use in the local fight.

Representative Quigg yesterday evening dictated to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES a statement regarding his instructions given to the Republican leaders on Friday night to exclude from Republican primaries all members of "hostile organizations." He was very deliberate and careful in his choice of words, and when the statement was completed he said he had expressed exactly what he meant. The statement was as follows:

"No misrepresentation of the instructions which were given to the enrolling officers last Friday night can obscure the fact that a general invitation is extended to every voter in New York who supported McKinley and Hobart last November, and who intends to support the Republican ticket next November to join the Republican organization, to participate in all its affairs, to take part in its primaries, and to exercise his individual influence in all its councils. The County Committee, through its executive officers, will see to it that this privilege is in every case accorded.

Invitation to All Voters.

"It invites every such voter who offers to enroll on Tuesday night, and whose name is refused, to bring his complaint directly to the President of the County Committee. Every such complaint will be fully investigated, and when substantial wrong has been inflicted substantial right will be performed. I do not suppose that the proceedings in each of the 1,392 election district meetings next Tuesday night will be free of error, either negligent or designed, but I know that in good faith every error of which complaint is made will be looked into and corrected.

"As to the ruling of which so much has been said, it is based entirely upon the formal declaration of the Citizens' Union of its intention, without consultation with our organization, and in advance of the meeting of our convention to nominate a full municipal ticket. This declaration was made in spite of much warning and protest, and it leaves us no option than to accept the Union's own definition of its aims and position and to regard it as a separate and distinct political party. If it had been content to hold to the position which the Committee of Seventy so wisely and carefully maintained three years ago, of acting simply as the medium through which all anti-Tammany organizations could be brought together, no such ruling would have been thought of, but the Union has taken an impossible stand, which places it before the public as the sure ally of Tammany Hall, and divorces from it the very sentiment which it was formed to serve.

Wants a Union Against Tammany.

"The Republican Party sincerely regrets this state of things. Its organization is in favor of a union against Tammany and proposes to do everything in its power to accomplish a union. It is ready to confer at any time with any other organization which will come into the conference open-minded and without being committed in advance to any particular candidate or to any other policy than that of honestly considering the platform and the ticket that will most certainly secure the heartiest co-operation of all the anti-Tammany forces. The Republican Party cannot throw off its character as a National party nor shut its eyes to the effect upon National issues of a Tammany victory, but it can and will satisfy that public sentiment which has for its prime object the city's good government.

"If, therefore, the Citizens' Union will rescind its resolution declaring for a third ticket and constituting itself a separate political party, we shall be prepared to meet with it in friendly association; but if it persists in the course it is now pursuing we shall expect Republicans who have joined it under a misapprehension of its purposes to quit it, to declare against it, and to come along with their own organization and with the others that can be got to act harmoniously against the Tammany ticket. For so long as the Citizens' Union is a separate party, intending to run a separate ticket, it is a Tammany ally, and we can make no discrimination between it and Tammany.

"A member of either the Union or of Tammany Hall is disqualified by law from participating in our primaries, and his attempt to do so is a penal offense punishable by fine and imprisonment."

Senator Platt Is Reticent.

Senator Platt arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and Mr. Quigg gave the above statement after he had seen the Senator. He stated, however, that they had not talked of politics, having met on a landing and made an engagement for breakfast together at the Fifth Avenue this morning.

Republican National Committeeman Gibbs also called on Senator Platt, but Representative Quigg did not see him. Mr. Quigg said, however, that Senator Platt and himself were in exact accord in their opinions regarding the Citizens' Union and the position of the Republican Party toward it.

Senator Platt, when seen during the afternoon, said he had nothing to say for publication. He expects to return to Washington to-day.

Hudson Iron Company Dissolves.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 27.—Justice Chester has appointed Frank H. Scott of the Stott Woolen Mills, Stottville, receiver of the Hudson Iron Company. His bond was fixed at $25,000. The concern is perfectly solvent, having assets above all liabilities of $25,000, exclusive of valuable real estate. During its corporate existence for nearly fifty years it has yielded to its stockholders an average dividend of 12 per cent.

The decadence of the iron industry in Eastern New York is the cause of the dissolution. The plant has not been operated for the past three years.

Speaker Thomas B. Reed on "American Independence," a special article written exclusively for THE NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE of Sunday, July 4, to be accompanied by full-page portrait of Mr. Reed, with sketch of his career.—Adv.

LOW THE POPULAR CHOICE

Straw Vote at Stations, Bridge, and Ferries Names Him for Mayor of Greater City.

PATRICK J. GLEASON FOLLOWS

More Than 8,000 Ballots Were Cast, and Nearly Half Were for the President of Columbia College —Civic Club Officers Satisfied.

The committee of ten members of the National Civic Club chosen to ascertain the result of the "straw" vote for Mayor cast at the ferries, elevated stations, and on the bridge last Saturday finished their labors about 10 o'clock last evening. They found that over 8,000 votes had been cast, the largest straw vote ever taken in this country, and the majority of those who took the trouble to mark their ballots were in favor of Seth Low for first Mayor of Greater New York.

Mr. Low was the first choice, with 3,670 votes. Next to him in apparent public favor was Patrick Jerome Gleason, Mayor of Long Island City, who polled 1,575 votes. The third in public favor for first choice was Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Cummings had only 615 votes to his credit, and may be said to be not a very formidable figure in the coming race.

Just 3,558 votes were secured from voters who take the bridge to get to this city every morning. Among the bridge passengers, Mr. Low received 1,611 votes, and Mr. Gleason 595. Again at Wall Street Ferry Mr. Low came first, with 117 votes. Patrick Gleason was away below par with the Wall Street men. He received only 17 votes, probably from up-town residents who travel by way of Wall Street occasionally, but that was far ahead of his competitors.

The following table gives the vote in detail:

Candidates.	First Choice Votes.	Second Choice Votes. Bliss.	Cummings.	Fitch.	Gaynor.	Gleason.	Low.	O'Brien.	Sohmer.	Tracy.	No Second Choice or Scattering.
Cornelius N. Bliss	409	...	22	28	37	31	120	10	3	93	65
Amos J. Cummings	615	18	...	110	85	112	56	42	52	16	118
Ashbel P. Fitch	371	12	73	...	40	38	45	23	62	19	61
William J. Gaynor	527	18	72	28	...	64	105	32	15	45	148
Patrick J. Gleason	595	66	121	67	114	...	172	118	69	101	757
Seth Low	3,670	809	94	152	360	163	...	44	60	985	994
Morgan J. O'Brien	278	4	45	34	33	49	28	...	23	16	46
William Sohmer	604	16	189	91	50	41	66	35	...	53	123
Benjamin F. Tracy	413	121	12	20	22	123	9	8	...	...	89
Scattering	360	19	16	49	21	23	64	5	5	17	141
Total	8,837	1,083	594	580	771	547	769	318	297	345	2,533

Jake Worth was not forgotten, but the doughty leader of the Republican forces was only indirectly remembered, and then apparently sarcastically. One ballot read: "One vote for any of Jake Worth's relatives out of a job."

It is a singular coincidence that the total number of "straws" cast on Saturday differs but little from the total number of Shepardite votes cast at the last Presidential election.

Henry Metz, Secretary of the club, said last night that he considered the vote as a very fair representation of the will of the different districts. The votes came from every section, and while the total is small in comparison to the total city vote, the club's officers say they are very well satisfied with the result of their scheme.

Outside of those names on the list, scattering votes were registered for fifty or more well-known citizens. The names included ex-Mayor Hewitt, Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew H. Green, Dr. Parkhurst, and a long list. "Ollie" Teall brought up at the foot of the list with one vote.

A FLORIDA PANTHER FIGHT.

Struggle of the Jenkinses with a Wild Beast in a Buggy at High Speed.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., June 27.—Ed Jenkins was driving along with his family near here yesterday, when he saw two baby catamounts by the roadside. He picked them up, but the mother catamount sprang on the buggy, seizing Mrs. Jenkins's dress. Jenkins struck the animal with a small club, and she secured a firm hold on his arm. He had his knife out by this time, and a furious fight began, the horse dashing madly along, the panther dragging back of the seat.

Mrs. Jenkins began striking the beast over the head with the club. It let go its hold on Jenkins, and pulled his wife half out of the vehicle. Jenkins fell out on top of the panther. They fought in the road, the animal drawing blood at every dig. Finally Jenkins cut his throat. He was badly clawed and bitten.

HORSE IN THE HAYLOFT.

Got Hungry and Went After Food—They Chloroformed Him and Slid Him Down a Plank.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 27.—Mrs. Fannie P. Hill of Merrick Street is the proud owner of a handsome bay horse, which Mrs. Hill usually feeds herself. When Mrs. Hill went to the stable this morning the horse was not in his stall.

After a search of some minutes he was found in the hay loft. He undoubtedly had been seized with the pangs of hunger in the course of the night, and, breaking his halter had ascended a flight of ordinary narrow barn stairs to the floor above, where he was able to feast to his heart's content.

Mrs. Hill could not get her steed down stairs. She sent for a veterinary. He administered a big dose of chloroform and the horse then took a slide to the ground floor on a plank.

ELK ANTLERS FOR THE KAISER.

DENVER, Col., June 27.—Probably the largest and handsomest pair of elk antlers in existence has been sent from Colorado as a present to Emperor William of Germany from Hans Leiden, the German Consul of Netherlands and the Director of the Zoological Garden at Cologne.

The antlers measure 12 feet from tip of beam to tip of beam across the skull, and have a spread of 62 inches. They have a beam length of 67 and 67½ inches, respectively, and the longest prongs are from 22 to 23½ inches in length, and there are twelve of them.

The largest elk horns known of prior to the discovery and capture of these was a pair in the British Museum, London, 14 inches shorter from beam to beam than these.

Sale of Valuable Orchids in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 27.—The valuable collection of orchids owned by Pitcher & Manda of Short Hills has been purchased by Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen of 94 Prospect Street, East Orange, who has removed the plants to his new private greenhouses.

Dr. Kitchen is an enthusiast on the subject of orchids, and his collection, numbering over 6,000 specimens of more than 500 different species, is probably the largest in the county.

President Polk's Old Home Sold.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—Yesterday, by decree of the Chancery Court, Polk Place, in the centre of the city, the home of President James Polk, was sold for distribution among the heirs, and brought only $15,000. It is not probable the sale will be confirmed, but that the property will be again offered at public auction.

New Mine Found in Peru.

LIMA, via Galveston, Texas, June 27.—The manager and engineer of the Inca Company have found a new and valuable mine in the Province of Carabaya, in the Department of Puno.

FIRE ON CITY OF ROME

Discovered in the Hold While She Was 350 Miles East of New York.

PASSENGERS PRAISE CAPTAIN

He Offered to Put Them Aboard Two Sailing Vessels, but They Said They Would Stand by Him Notwithstanding the Fire.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which arrived yesterday on her second trip out from Glasgow this season, came perilously near disaster almost at the close of the voyage. She signaled as she passed Fire Island that she had a fire in her cargo, and two hours later, as she steamed up the lower bay, a tug with a representative of the agents went down the bay to meet her, while the Merritt Wrecking Company had one of its wrecking boats alongside before she reached Quarantine, and the fireboat New Yorker, lying at the Battery, was in readiness to go to her aid should assistance be needed. No assistance was needed, as the fire had been got under control, and, in fact, beyond some smoldering jute, it was practically out.

Capt. Hugh Young told the story of the fire, and from resolutions adopted by the passengers it seemed that it came near possessing thrilling incidents, and might have but for good management, splendid discipline, and hard work.

It was at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon when the City of Rome was about 350 miles east of New York that the first signs of the fire were discovered. A few passengers were still at the dinner table when a strong odor of smoke was noticed. The stewards observed small whiffs of smoke working up through interstices. No time was lost in notifying the Captain, and a short investigation sufficed to locate the fire in No. 4 hatch, which is under the main saloon.

The Captain called the crew to fire quarters, and at once the saloon was turned upside down. Carpets were rolled up and the deck planking was ripped up in a dozen places. The planking is about three inches thick, and beneath it is a steel plating one-eighth of an inch thick. The flooring was first torn up in strips a foot wide and several feet long, and next cold chisels were brought to bear on the steel plates, and holes sufficient for the admission of hose were cut in it.

Smoke Poured Into the Cabin.

Smoke poured through into the cabin and the passengers who now became frightened at the portentous evidence of fire, rushed about to scrape together belongings and then hurried to the decks, where their fears were not allayed by the preparations they there witnessed.

While a portion of the fire fighters had opened the forward hatch leading into Hold No. 3, and were removing boxes and bales to open a passage to the bulkhead doors connecting with the compartment in which the fire was burning, others were provisioning the boats, clearing them, and making them free, ready for lowering.

The officers found time between orders to the crew to assure the passengers that there was no immediate danger, and pointed to two sailing craft, at no great distance, aboard which they could be put if necessary.

Meantime the men working in the forehold got additional streams of water playing. They were obliged to work in shifts, as the volume of smoke that came from burning jute was well nigh suffocating.

At about 4 P. M. Capt. Young called a meeting of the men passengers in the second cabin and told them of the character of the fire and said that it was under control. If they would be quiet he would take them safely into port. If they wished, however, to be put aboard the sailing vessels which were near them he would send them off in the boats.

One of the passengers, E. Bender of Albany, spoke up, saying: "I move that we stay by the Captain."

It was put to a vote and all voted "Yea." No signal was therefore displayed to the other craft, nor did they pay any attention to the City of Rome. They would hardly have known of her difficulty, for while the smoke was sufficient to fill the cabins, it was not sufficient to be distinguished by other vessels from the smoke pouring out of the funnels.

Seven o'clock in the evening found the fire fully under control, but water and smoke had rendered the main saloon and forward staterooms uninhabitable. The saloon passengers, therefore, had to be provided for further aft, and to double up with the second-cabin passengers in the after dining saloon.

Precaution Against It Spreading.

Every precaution was, of course, taken against the fire again getting started, and the crew was kept at fire quarters throughout the night.

Men were kept at work in the hold, and their task was a hard one. One sailor was taken from the hatch overcome, and one of the officers had his eyebrows singed. The headway the fire had made, when discovered, was shown by the fact that it had heated the bulkhead between No. 3 and No. 4 hold red hot, and this had set fire to the deck in No. 3 hold, and the cargo there would soon have been food for the blaze had not the crew got to work there when they did.

Sunday morning found things somewhat shipshape. The fire was still smoldering, water was still being poured into the hold, and the steamer had a slight list to starboard from the water that had given place to burned cargo on that side, but above decks, things had been cleaned and straightened out and the passengers were in a mood for a service of thanksgiving. There was a clegyman aboard, the Rev. R. J. Craig of Kingston, Canada, who was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He conducted the services. Afterward the passengers adopted the following resolutions:

"The passengers of the steamship City of Rome on the voyage from Greenock, from the 19th to the 27th of June, desire to express their gratitude and high appreciation of the services rendered by Capt. Young, the officers and crew on the occasion of the cargo in the hold of the vessel taking fire, whereby a great disaster might have occurred but for the promptitude, courage, and zeal manifested, and the hard and constant labor, skillfully directed in keeping the fire under control until the ship's arrival at New York. The passengers desire especially to place on record their high opinon of the presence of mind and admirable demeanor evinced all through the trying ordeal by Capt. Young, and confirm the resolution of their meeting held when the fire had assumed its most alarming aspect, when the boats were provisioned and ready to be launched, and a ship in sight, that having complete confidence in Capt. Young's skill and judgment, they placed themselves absolutely in his hands as to the steps to be taken for their safety."

The resolution is signed in behalf of the passengers by W. H. Malcolm of Helensburg, acting as Chairman.

The City of Rome had 56 saloon, 90 second-cabin, and 150 steerage passengers. The Captain said that they had a fine passage throughout, and the passengers were greatly interested in the icebergs which they were able to see on Thursday last to the north. There were twenty of them.

The passengers had one more ordeal to go through before they got ashore. The steamship arrived off her slip, foot of Twenty-fourth Street, North River, at about 6 o'clock. Owing to a strong tide, she was nearly an hour getting into her slip, and when the lines were tautened to warp her alongside the pier, it was found she would not budge. She was drawing twenty-three feet of water, and at the then stage of the tide there was only twenty-one feet of water over the mud at the bottom of the slip. She had slid in bow on through the mud all right, but it took two hours to move her near enough to the pier to get a gangplank to her. It was 9 o'clock when the passengers landed.

There were no external signs of the fire as she came up to her dock, and Capt. Young said that the slight fire in her hold would give no further trouble. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion in the jute.

Among the passengers on the City of Rome were R. A. Hibbs of New York, C. T. Ingham of Saybrook, Conn.; Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Murphy of Cincinnati, Miss Muter of New York, Mrs. Z. E. Rudge of New York and Miss Rudge, Mr. and Mrs. W. Simpson of Chicago, Dr. W. H. Thomas of Philadelphia, and A. Walker of New York.

FIERCE COMBAT IN CRETE.

Armed Force of 1,200 Mussulmans Make a Sortie from Canea and Surprise the Insurgents.

CANEA, Island of Crete, June 27.—An armed force of 1,200 Mussulmans made a sortie from Canea last night, crossed the military cordon, and surprised the insurgents at Kanlikastelli, three hours distant. A desperate combat ensued, in which thirteen Mussulmans were killed and twelve wounded. The Christian inhabitants of the district are preparing to make reprisals by land and sea.

Later advices show that many Christians were killed as well as many Turks in an engagement that preceded the principal fighting at Kanlikastelli. The whole district is greatly excited.

The trouble arose from the encroachments of Mussulman refugees, who attempted to pasture their cattle within the limits of the neutral zone.

THE ARMIES IN EPIRUS.

Action of the Turks Forces the Greeks to Occupy Karpenisi Strongly.

ATHENS, June 27.—The Turkish army in Epirus having occupied several positions overlooking Agrapha, thus threatening the Greek retreat in the event of a resumption of hostilities, the Greek Government has decided to occupy Karpenisi with a strong force.

CHILE'S NEW CABINET.

Names of the Men Who Will Succeed Antunez's Ministry.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch from Santiago de Chile says that President Errazuriz has accepted the following Cabinet, to succeed Señor Carlos Antunez, which resigned on June 22:

Minister of the Interior—ORREGO HUCO.
Minister for Foreign Affairs—MORTA VICUNA.
Minister of Finance—ISMAEL TOCORNAL.
Minister of Justice—Senor AMUNATEGUI.
Minister of War—Senor VERGARA.
Minister of Public Works—Senor Prats.

WOLVERINES IN THE CELLAR.

When the Firemen Attempted to Enter the Howling Animals Drove Them Out.

Fire started in the cellar of the building on the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, about 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and did $1,000 worth of damage.

Engine Company No. 59 was first to reach the scene, and the men were greeted by a chorus of howls from the cellar, where some small boys informed them, wolves were confined. They burst open the doors and found two Michigan wolverines. Some of the firemen entered, but were driven out by the ferocity of the animals.

After their retreat they turned the hose into the cellar, and the combined effect of the smoke and water made the wolverines unconscious. Assistant Foreman Smith and Firemen Boese, Ostman, and McQuade then entered and carried the beasts out. They revived soon afterward.

Herman Rothschild, who runs a provision store, jointly with his brother, on the first floor of the building, is their owner. He sets a great value on the wolverines, as he says they make good watchdogs and are docile as kittens. The firemen, however, dispute the latter statement. Rothschild says he got six of the animals from a brother in Michigan, and has sold four of them, getting as high as $50 for one. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIGHT OVER HACK HIRE.

Cabman and His Passengers Locked Up for Disturbing the Peace.

Two well-dressed young men yesterday afternoon employed Thomas Veitch, a cabman, of 409 West Fifty-fifth Street, to drive them out to Judge Smith's roadhouse, above McComb's Dam Bridge. After remaining there a little while, they entered the hack and were driven to a house on Forty-second Street. One of the young men handed the cabman a dollar bill to get some dinned and come back for them again. The cabman refused to go away until his fare was paid.

The men entered the house and the cabman began ringing the doorbell and yelling at them. One of the young men then threw a five-dollar bill out of the window. Still the cabman refused to be pacified, and he threatened to have the men arrested. Two more crisp one-dollar bills were forthcoming, but still the cabman persisted in demanding another dollar. The young men walked out of the house and up Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The cabman caught up with them and an altercation followed, which drew a large crowd.

Bicycle Policeman Dobson came up and took all three into custody and brought them to the Forty-seventh Street Station. Here the cabman preferred the charge of trying to evade paying hack-hire against them. They were locked up, and so was the cabman, for disturbing the peace. The young men gave the names of Rupert Hecht of 174 West Eightieth Street and William Fleisch of 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

HANGED HERSELF IN CHURCH.

Remarkable Suicide of Old Mrs. Tengdin at Joliet, Ill.

JOLIET, Ill., June 27.—Mrs. Tengdin committed suicide last night. She in some manner gained an entrance to the Swedish Baptist Church during the night, and with a clothes line hanged himself from the railing around the gallery. Her lifeless body was discovered about 4 o'clock this morning by an officer, whose attention was attracted to the church by the partly opened door.

When he entered the body was swaying to and fro in the breeze. The woman had not removed any of her wearing apparel, her head being shrouded in a heavy Winter hood. She was about seventy-five years old.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from Michigan to Pennsylvania, increasing in magnitude. The pressure is high over the East Gulf and North Pacific coasts. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona through Nebraska to Assiniboia.

Rain has fallen in the Missouri, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and on the Middle Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen in the Lower Mississippi, the Middle and Lower Missouri Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Fair weather may be expected in the lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. Showery weather in all other districts east of the Rocky Mountains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	65	58	60
6 A. M.	65	59	62
9 A. M.	68	65	64
12 M.	76	67	71
4 P. M.	77	71	73
6 P. M.	77	70	72
9 P. M.	71	65	69
12 P. M.	68	63	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1896	72
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

EAST RIVER MYSTERY

A Portion of the Body Found Saturday Picked Up in the Harlem Woods.

PROOFS OF MURDER DEDUCED BY POLICE AND SURGEONS.

Bundle in Wrappings Identical With Those on the Package Taken from Eleventh Street Dock Found on Undercliffe Avenue.

There is no longer any doubt in the minds

dle was hauled to the street level. It weighed more than 100 pounds.

Without opening it, but with no doubt of its contents, Farley galloped to the police station and notified Capt. Killilea. Detectives Aloncle and Carey, with the Captain, hurried to the place and brought the bundle to the station house in the patrol wagon.

Contents of the Bundle.

Beneath the outer wrapping of red oil cloth, tied with baling rope, was a wrapping of white oilcloth tied with seine twine. When that was stripped off there was an awkward looking bundle of light-brown manila paper fastened crossways with thick pink cotton twine. The paper was dampish, but not wet. The other wrappings were clean and new. The contents were the lower part of the body of a man from just below the fifth rib to a few inches below the hip joints.

The length of the body was so great that the police at first refused to believe that the find had anything to do with the remains found Saturday. They communicated with Police Headquarters and with the Morgue, and then sent their find to the Harlem Morgue. Coroner Tuthill was notified and immediately asked for a description of the red oilcloth. When he learned that it was identical with that already in his possession he ordered the gruesome bundle to be sent at once to the Bellevue Morgue.

He was waiting there to receive it, and said directly he saw it that the two parts were of the same body. The parts were carried to the autopsy room and put together by the attendants and fitted exactly. Half a dozen of the hospital doctors assisted at the work, and decided there was no room for doubt.

The last found portion looked less fresh than the other, and showed signs of decomposition. The flesh seemed damp and greasy, and was wrinkled in places as if it had been in brine or some other preserving fluid. The doctors said the indications were misleading, that the flesh was comparatively fresh, and that its appearance was due to a washing of hot water and the tightness of the binding that had confined it in its casings of paper and cloth.

Pieced together the mutilated trunk told a ghastly tale. It told to the trained eyes of the surgeons in its entirety the story of the killing and left nothing for the detectives to learn but the name of the murderer or murderers and the identity of the victim. There were few marks on the flesh of the lower part of the trunk. Just where the spine was cut from the upper part was a triangular scratch, the ends extending about fifteen inches downward and separating gradually.

Slashes in the Side.

On the left side were two small slashes, less than half an inch in width, that might have been made by the knife or stiletto that had pierced the heart. The legs were cut off irregularly, the right about 6 inches below the groin and the left about 4½ inches. The flesh had been cut with a sharp and heavy knife, and the bones had been sawed with a coarse toothed saw. An examination of the sawed bones proved that the body was lying on its face when they were sawed. The saw had cut about two-thirds through when the man wielding it had bent the limb toward him and it had snapped, leaving splinters and jagged edges to tell of the brutality. Both legs had been served in the same manner. The neck and chest bones had also been cut from back to front.

Taken in conjunction with other marks, this theory of the killing was evolved. The man (the victim) was undressed when stabbed in the heart. Had he been dressed some mark of the material of his clothes would probably have been found in some of the stab wounds. The directness of the heart blow looks as if the stabber was standing over his victim. Awakened or aroused by the mortal wound, the victim threw out his hand as he rolled over, lightly touching the blade as it was withdrawn and receiving the slight cut found by the autopsy. A final struggle, harmless, yet terrifying, led the murderer to think he had failed and to plunge his knife into the back of his victim. The other cuts were but superficial, and might have been caused in half a hundred different ways.

The scratches on the back were, in all probability, made by the attempt of a smaller man to haul the body into some more suitable position for the work he had to do, and the heel mark, if it is a heel mark, on the inner part of the arm could have been done by the murderer standing over the body, either to break off the legs or to lift the lower end of the trunk.

The cuts on the breast were made after the body had been sawed apart. Proof of that is found in the ragged ends of the cuts in the upper part, and the lack of any knife marks on the sawed bones. Any butcher's knife and saw, the doctors believe, did the cutting and sawing. The appearance of the flesh they attribute to the murderer having washed the blood from the corpse after cutting it up.

The style of weapons that must have been used and the scalding with hot water, as stuck pigs are scalded, gave rise to the theory that the murderer was a butcher or, at least, a man used to the ways of the slaughter house. But there were many theories around the Morgue, and the two police stations concerned yesterday, and when all were argued, there was always some flaw found that destroyed the listener's faith in the science of deduction.

The proposition remains—A man was murdered. A portion of the remains have been found at points nearly eight miles apart. Who killed him, where was he killed, and why? is the answer the police are asked to supply.

Detective Curran of the Union Market Station is trying to trace the murderer by the oilcloth used in the wrapping. He learned that there are only two wholesale firms in the city which supply oilcloth of the design found about the parts of the murdered man found. These firms are the H. B. Claflin Company and H. Feuerstein of 100 Stanton Street. The last named said he had not sold any of that particular kind of oilcloth in four months. He still has some, however, in his store. It was compared with a piece found on the trunk in the river and matched perfectly. Mr. Feuerstein turned his books over to the police, and they now have the names of every retailer in the city who bought this kind of oilcloth from him. To-day the dealers will be asked if they can remember to whom they sold the stuff.

The river's bank near where Saturday's find was made has been searched without result. Men and boys dived from the end of the Eleventh Street dock and from the Greenpoint Ferry Dock, but found nothing to add to or elucidate the mystery. Capt. Hogan's theory, after he was compelled to admit that the remains had not come from a dissecting room, that the murder had been committed aboard some ship was completely exploded by the discovery in the Morris Heights woods.

Detectives Carey and Aloncle, both old Central Office men, are working on a more plausible theory, but with no present likelihood of confirming it. They believe the murder was committed on Long Island; that the cutting and packing of the remains were done at the place of the killing, and that the murderer crossed the river with the body of his victim in a wagon by one of the Williamsburg ferries late Friday night or Saturday morning, and dumped the parcel first found on his way over. Fearful that he had been observed, or unable to lift the heavier parcel without attracting more attention than he was willing to risk, the murderer drove to up-town New York seeking a lonely place.

He could hardly have found one more lonely than the place where the package was picked up. Had the bundle rolled off the little natural ledge where it lodged it would have been hidden in the luxuriant undergrowth until the decomposition betrayed it. There are no houses near the avenue. Hardly fifty persons pass along the avenue in the average twenty-four hours, and during the night it is absolutely deserted. A street lamp marks the corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, but its light is not very brilliant nor far-reaching.

"Acting on their theory, Capt. Killalea, with the detectives, had been searching all along the avenue and the adjacent roads for the missing head and limbs, and had made a careful canvass of the precinct away over to the east side to try and find traces of a wagon containing one or more bundles tied up in red oilcloth.

Oilcloth like that found on the bundle is sold usually in pieces of twelve yards. It is a little more than four feet wide. The piece on the bundle found Saturday was about four feet square. Yesterday's bundle was wrapped in a piece fourteen and a half feet long, and the detectives believe if they can find the remainder of the twelve yards they will find them enrolling the missing portions of the dead man.

Robert Wood of Hamilton and Washington Avenues, Long Island City, left home early on the morning of June 17 and has not been heard from since. As his description answers that of the man whose dismembered trunk was found in the East River on Saturday his friends are inclined to believe it is his.

Wood was a butcher. On the morning he was last seen by his friends he started from his shop at about 5 o'clock. He had a horse and wagon, and was bound for the Williamsbout Market to purchase beef for his Friday and Saturday trade. He had a considerable amount of money with him to pay for his purchases.

He did not reach the market, and his friends can find no trace of his movements. Late in the same day his horse and wagon were found standing in front of a saloon in Williamsburg.

Wood was about 5 feet 9 inches in height and weighed 185 pounds. He leaves a wife and five children.

SILVER DEMOCRATIC FIGHT

Frank E. Bleyler Calls Another Meeting to Rescind Thursday Night's Action.

ENEMIES HOTLY DENOUNCED

He Declares the Previous Vote Favorable to Tammany Could Not Be Annulled—Cites Durlacher's Visit to Sheehan and Talks of "Packing."

The Committee on Political Activity of the Progressive Democratic League is to meet this evening at the Bartholdi. Frank E. Bleyler, who introduced the resolutions at last Sunday's meeting of the league, by which it became an adjunct of Tammany Hall, sent out the call for this meeting Saturday. As some of the members of this committee are very antagonistic to each other, they may have another exciting time as they did last Thursday, when they called each other unkind names until early the next morning.

Mr. Bleyler had left the meeting Thursday night before the various committees had annulled the action of the league at its last Sunday's meeting, and had passed a resolution that it would support the Democratic organization only on condition that it support the Chicago platform.

Mr. Bleyler said yesterday he understood that the committees had simply interpreted his resolution to mean that Tammany would be supported on condition that it should support the Chicago platform in the coming campaign.

"The committees," he said, "could not annul the action of the league, because it was not in their power, inasmuch as they are the creatures of the league."

"I have not had anything to do with Tammany," continued Mr. Bleyler. "But that man Durlacher, who made the greatest fuss about selling out to Tammany, was the man who went to see Sheehan, notwithstanding he told you on Thursday evening that he had not done so. Why, he admitted to the committees that he had gone to Sheehan.

"The opposition crowd that raised such a row over the new delegations that were admitted to the league last Sunday, and said that they had been brought to pack the meeting in the interests of Tammany, are a nice set. The less some of them talk about packing the better for them. There is the Hosey, Saunders and Durlacher crowd, for instance. Besides these three there are G. B. Vanderbeek, E. S. Edgerton, and Jeremiah Healy. All six represented the Progressive Democratic League of the Twenty-first Assembly District. When, however, Saunders became President and the others secured other offices, they resigned as delegates, and six other men were sent in their places. But they retained both their membership and offices, and so the Twenty-first District has practically double representation in the league. If that is not packing, I'd like to know what it is."

Delegate A. A. Miller was found yesterday at the league's headquarters at the Bartholdi, and when he was asked what was the correct version of the committee's action on Thursday, he said that it had annulled the action taken by the league on the Sunday previous, and it had the power to do it.

It was true, continued Mr. Miller, that Durlacher had called on Mr. Sheehan, and when he said that he had not done so, he meant that he had not gone in his capacity as a delegate from the league. He went to see Sheehan twice, but in a private capacity, or, rather, as representing four other organizations. He told the committees Thursday evening that he had questioned Mr. Sheehan as to Tammany's attitude to the Chicago platform in the coming campaign, and Mr. Sheehan told him that Tammany would certainly support the Chicago platform.

"Suppose that in the forthcoming campaign Tammany indorses the Chicago platform to placate the silver element, and nominates a gold man for Mayor, what will the league do?" Mr. Miller was asked.

"In that event the league will not support Tammany. It will not support the Republican Party, either," he replied.

"The league will not hold any special meeting," he added, "but at the next regular meeting a resolution will be adopted that will be a real eye opener and surprise everybody. There will be delegations from new organizations that are forming among the Purroy men in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and the O'Brienites in the Sixteenth District. From the latter district we will have Dr. Pierce, Albert S. Klein, and N. A. Adler. To prevent any further packing, no delegation will be admitted whose names are not submitted to the Committee on Credentials at least one week before the meeting of the league."

SOCIALISTS TO SELL OUT?

Peppery Talk About Dickers at a Meeting Saturday Night—Delegate Ejected with Violence.

"There are traitors in the camp. Some want to sell out to the Republicans and others are already dickering with Tammany Hall," cried an excited Socialist at a meeting of the party late on Saturday night.

The meeting was held at 64 East Fourth Street and lasted until yesterday morning. Socialist delegates, representing the different boroughs of Greater New York, had assembled to consolidate the sections in the district, and to talk about what candidates should be placed on the Socialist-Labor ticket.

It was asserted that the Socialists had polled 16,000 votes last year in the Greater New York district, and that Daniel De Leon, who ran for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, received 4,800 votes. The growing strength of the Socialists, it was said, had attracted the serious attention of both the Republican and Tammany Hall, and Tammany especially was trying to get control of the party by influencing its leaders, to whose relatives offices were given.

The delegates became more excited as the meeting progressed, and when Delegates Daniel De Leon, Hugo Vogt, and Howard Balkan spoke there were mingled applause and groans, and many delegates stood on chairs and howled.

"'It is necessary that certain refractory members should be disciplined for trying to dicker with Tammany Hall," cried one delegate.

"And others for trying to sell out to the Republicans," cried another.

Delegate De Leon climbed on a chair and said that Louis Miller, who is called the leader of the Populists, had voted for Goff in 1894, and had said that the Populists represented the Socialist Party of America.

There was more applause and also groans, and Delegate Miller retorted by yelling: "You are a liar."

A delegate moved to have Miller ejected for defaming De Leon.

The motion was passed by an overwhelming majority, while Maria Brueckman, the Socialist prophetess, kept waving her arms and screeching: "Put him out! Put him out!"

Miller was seized by the collar and hustled out in spite of his protests and struggles.

APPARENTLY AN ELOPEMENT.

Disappearance of a New Brunswick Couple Who Were in Love.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 27.—Miss Minnie Levinson, eighteen years old, pretty and accomplished, a daughter of Jacob Levinson, a wealthy resident of South River, and Bray Martin, twenty-five years old, a well-known young man of the same place, are missing. They have not been seen in South River since Friday evening.

For a long tie Martin had been very attentive to Miss Levinson, and it was generally known that his love was reciprocated by the young woman. They are known to have wished to be married, but parental objection made by the young woman's father stood in the way. His objections are said to have been based solely upon the difference in religion of the young people. The Levinsons are Hebrews, while Martin is a Christian. Mr. Levinson has resided in South River for twenty years, and is one of the richest as well as one of the best-liked men in the place. Martin is well connected. The little village is much interested in the absence of the young people, and is wondering, if they come back married, whether they will be welcomed by Mr. Levinson.

His Fall Proved Fatal.

Dominick Brennan of 109 Amsterdam Avenue, who fell out of a fifth-story window Saturday night and fractured his skull, died at the Roosevelt Hospital last night.

CRUSHED BY A HORSE CAR.

A Boy Falls Under the Wheels and Hospital Surgeons Say He Will Die.

John Smith, a boy of sixteen, living at 247 West Sixteenth Street, was run over by a Boulevard horse car at 7:30 o'clock last night and received injuries from the effects of which he will probably die.

Near Seventy-fifth Street Smith endeavored to board the car by the front platform while it was moving. Just as he reached the car he tripped and fell beneath the car, the wheels passing over his right leg, which was crushed.

An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and the boy taken there. At the hospital it is said that he will not recover.

Policeman Hibbard, who witnessed the accident, arrested the driver, David Byrne, thirty-five years of age, of 525 West Forty-ninth Street.

Young Smith's parents were notified of the accident.

HOT CHASE AFTER A RUNAWAY.

Frightened Horse Ran Into Two Street Cars Before Being Captured.

Bicycle Patrolmen Fullerton and Reilly had a hard chase after a runaway through Thirty-fourth Street last night. Henry Elhler of 132 West Thirty-first Street was driving a big brown horse and express wagon, when at Seventh Avenue the animal, frightened at a passing bicyclist, ran away. At Eighth Avenue the wagon ran into a cross-town car, when Elhler was thrown from his seat to the street, landing on his head and receiving a scalp wound and many bruises.

Just at this time Fullerton and Reilly wheeled up. After the collision the horse started again on his wild run down the street, with the two policemen dashing after him. At Ninth Avenue the wagon struck the rear end of another cross-town car and a bit of the platform was torn away. Before Tenth Avenue was reached the policemen were racing hard, one on either side of the running horse.

Just as the animal reached the avenue Fullerton jumped from his wheel and grasped the bridle. He was dragged for a few steps and then the horse stopped. Elhler was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

A WOMAN DRIVER HURT.

Ambulance Surgeon Thought Her Skull Had Been Fractured.

Mrs. Josephine Guidira, twenty-six years old, of 215 East Ninety-fourth Street, was badly injured yesterday afternoon, when she was thrown from a light wagon at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. She was driving a spirited horse, and in turning short into One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, the light wagon tipped over, and she was thrown to the street. Persons who stood by stopped the horse after it had run a few yards.

She was carried to a nearby store, and an ambulance called from the Manhattan Hospital. Dr. Ramsey found that she was badly hurt, and possibly had a fractured skull. She was advised to go to the hospital, but insisted on returning home. She was taken there in a cab.

TRYING TO CLOSE OLYMPIA.

Superintendent Constable, Mayor Strong, and Oscar Hammerstein in a Tug of War.

Police Captain Schmittberger went to the Olympia Music Hall yesterday and inquired for Oscar Hammerstein, the proprietor, but was told he was out of the city. The visit started a rumor that the hall was to be closed because it has nolicense.

Mr. Hammerstein deposited $500 for his license from May 1, but the document was withheld by the Mayor because Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of Buildings, refused to give a certificate that the law regarding fire escapes and facilities for leaving the building had been complied with. Mr. Constable was reported to have written to Capt. Schmittberger, advising him to close the hall as an unlicensed resort.

Capt. Schmittberger said late last evening that he had received no such letter, and would not close the place unless ordered by the Mayor to do so. It had been customary for the police to regard a receipt for money deposited for a license as a license for a reasonable time, and he saw no reason for arbitrary action in this case. He had called to see Mr. Hammerstein in consequence of what he saw in the newspapers.

Mr. Hammerstein says he will not make the changes on the premises suggested by Mr. Constable. Mr. Constable says he will not grant a certificate unless the changes are made. The Mayor says he will not issue a license unless the certificate is granted, and that the hall should have a license or be closed. Captain Schmittberger says unofficially that the matter to him like a case of Greek meeting Greek, and that he rather looks for a tug of war.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Delegate Is Denounced as a Socialist Spy, but a Motion to Expel Him Failed.

The Central Labor Union yesterday was asked by its miscellaneous section to expel a delegate whose principles were at variance with those of organized labor.

The delegate referred to was Scheurer of the bookbinders, and he was charged with giving reports of the proceedings of the meetings of the union to the Socialists' organ, which in turn misrepresented the Central Labor Union.

"I am a Socialist," said Scheurer, "and I don't believe in people all having the same principles. If there are two organizations with conflicting opinions, the one has as much right to its opinion as the other."

Delegate Reid of the pressmen said: "I don't like to say anything unpleasant, but I believe that this man is a spy for the Socialist Labor Party."

"Yes, a spy?" asked several delegates together.

"If he is a spy, the Sergeant at Arms should be directed to put him out," said a delegate.

"Give the man fair play!" cried another delegate.

A motion to suspend Scheurer was lost, and then the Chair decided that if charges are to be made against Scheurer they must be in writing.

Delegate George H. Warner, who is Chairman of the Committee on the Temple of Labor, asked the meeting to indorse a circular calling for a mass meeting to be held in Clarendon Hall Aug. 4 to consider a plan for such a temple. His request was granted.

The caisson workers reported that they had won their strike of last week, and that they will return to work to-day.

Delegate William Cohen of the Tailors, reported on the triumphal end of the strike.

Delegate Daniel Harris reported on the mass meeting to protest against the special jury law that was held last week, and said:

"The mass meeting was a magnificent success—nit. I believe that the Central Labor Union should think twice before it again calls a hot weather mass meeting. Many of the people who had advocated the meeting did not show up."

That mass meeting was poorly attended.

TALK OF A GENERAL LOCKOUT.

Plasterers' Trouble May Involve All the Building Trades.

Delegate McGill of the plasterers reported again yesterday to the Central Labor Union on the condition of the strike of the plasterers, and said that his union had been compelled to make the new rule that the men should elect their own foremen by the tyranny of many foremen appointed by the employers.

The employing plasterers, it was said, will go on a picnic to-day, and to-morrow they will begin putting non-union men to work in buildings in the places of the strikers.

The union plasterers who had not struck were locked out Saturday by employers who belong to the Employing Plasterers' Association.

This action of the employers has received the attention of the walking delegates, and they say they will order general sympathetic strikes on all buildings where non-union plasterers may be put to work. The Board of Walking Delegates claims to represent 60,000 workmen.

It was reported yesterday that in case the Board of Walking Delegates order sympathetic strikes against the Employing Plasterers' Association, the Mason Builders' Association, and the building trades, which comprise nearly all the employers in the building line, will retaliate by a general lock-out of all their workmen until the employing plasterers' trouble shall be ended.

CANDIDATES AT COLUMBUS

Ohio Democrats Believed to Favor Free Silver—McLean for Senator, Hough for Governor.

A REGIMENT OF ASPIRANTS

Headquarters Already Opened for the State Convention, Which Will Meet on Wednesday—Opposition to Some Planks of the Chicago Platform.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27.—Although the Democratic State Convention does not meet till Wednesday, a half dozen of the candidates for the nomination for Governor opened their headquarters here to-day. The delegates will meet by Congressional districts Tuesday afternoon and the committees Tuesday night, and most of the preliminary work will be done to-morrow night.

There will be no indorsement of any candidate for United States Senators, but all aspirants for that honor will participate in the proceedings, especially in the district meetings of Tuesday, and the contest preceding these meetings. While John R. McLean is recognized as a candidate for Senator, his friends state he does not want a resolution of indorsement. He has told his friends that he sees no reason for the Democrats following the practice of the Republicans in indorsing at the State Convention a candidate for Senator when such selection is vested in the Legislature. The McLean men are aggressive only to the extent of seeing that no one else is indorsed. They want no indorsement resolution as an annex to the platform. It is announced that Mr. McLean will not attend the convention, but telegrams will be sent to Cincinnati to-morrow requesting his presence. As the McLean men have a large majority of the delegates there will be no contest for the campaign Chairmanship or the control of the State Committee. It is understood that Daniel McConville will be Chairman of the State Executive Committee again.

As there are no Democrats holding State offices in Ohio a complete new ticket is to be nominated, and there are more candidates than ever before. Among the candidates for the nomination of Governor are Robert T. Hough, Paul J. Sorg, D. D. Donovan, R. A. Smalley, Mr. Vanmeter, S. M. Hunter, A. W. Patrick, John C. Welty, Horace L. Chapman, A. W. Thurman, J. J. Lentz, Conway P. Noble, John W. Winn, E. B. Finley, James Kilbourne, F. C. Layton, F. M. Merriott, John G. Reeves, Henry T. Niles, and Frank Schnabel.

The list of candidates for other places is correspondingly large, and the convention probably will be balloting until late Wednesday night for the minor nominations.

It is believed that R. T. Hough of Hillsborough will be named for Governor after the first ballot, on which the long list of other aspirants can be completed. Hough is one of the radical free-silver men. He resigned as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department because of his opposition to the financial policy of the Administration. He owed that appointment to Senator Brice, but he is now for McLean for Senator. As the convention will be strongly for free silver, there will be no contest over the platform except on the indorsement of the Chicago platform as a whole. Some want only a declaration for free silver, to avoid the indorsement of what are termed "anarchistic planks" in the Chicago platform. Among the candidates for Governor who are already here with headquarters open are R. T. Hough, John C. Welty, John J. Lentz, A. W. Thurman, and Horace L. Chapman.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

E-Gov. Hoard's Friends Dispute La Follette's Claim to the Post.

MILWAUKEE, June 27. — The ambitions of ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard and ex-Congressman Robert M. La Follette to succeed Senator Mitchell is causing trouble in the anti-machine ranks of the Republican Party.

During the last Legislative session La Follette was thought certain of the anti-machine support. There consequently was a great deal of surprise created in the State capital recently when a number of the friends of Mr. Hoard arrived in this city for the purpose of inducing Mr. La Follette to disavow any intention of seeking Senatorial honors, and to declare himself a supporter of the ex-Governor.

That Mr. Hoard also had coveted this prize was news to the La Follette men, and they were stunned when the proposition for the withdrawal of La Follette from the race was made.

Hoard's friends say the farmers do not want La Follette because he is a lawyer. Hoard is a farmer, and is strong with the agriculturists. Each faction says it will not yield.

Ex-Congressman Stephenson, a millionaire lumberman, is said to be a candidate for the position, also Henry C. Payne, and J. V. Quaries, a Milwaukee lawyer.

REST FOR PAN-AMERICANS.

Cincinnati People Offer Relief from Mills and Foundries.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 27.—The Pan-American tourists went over into Kentucky to-day, and had an outing. The commercial men of the Queen City decided that the foreign visitors would be grateful for a little time away from mills and foundries, so the events arranged for the three days' stay here are entirely in the way of entertainment.

When the party reached town last night they were escorted directly to the Grand Hotel and given a chance to rest. This morning most of them went to St. Peter's Cathedral. High mass was celebrated, and the services throughout were very impressive. A programme of sacred music was rendered by the cathedral quartet and a chorus of twenty-eight voices, and Father Mackey made an address of welcome in Spanish. In the afternoon special trolley cars carried the party across to the Kentucky shores, and a picturesque ride through the hills to Fort Thomas followed.

Col. Corbran, the Post Commander, with the members of his staff, met the visitors and showed them over the place. After the party had been photographed on the crest of the hill overlooking the Ohio Valley, they returned to the cars and rode through Covington to a pleasure resort, where everything was thrown open to them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

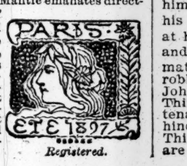
WALTHAM, Mass., June 27.—The residence of E. J. Sholer, just off South Avenue, was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon. Loss, $12,000 or more.

BOSTON, June 27.—The five-story building at 5 and 7 Appleton Street was damaged $5,000 by fire last night. The fire caught on the second floor, occupied by O. J. Faxon, piano and bicycle manufacturer, the Ideal Trading Company, dealer in bicycle supplies, and the Rollins Press Company. Total loss, $15,000 on stock; partly insured.

Two Women Nearly Suffocated.

Fire occurred in the two-story frame house 40 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and did $400 worth of damage before it was extinguished. The building was occupied by Mrs. Martha Hyde and Mrs. Julia Cavanaugh. They were awakened by the smoke, and started down stairs. Patrolman Hoffman of the Classon Avenue Station saw the smoke and rapped on the door with his club. Getting no answer, he smashed in a window pane, unlatched the window, raised it, and got in, to stumble across the prostrate bodies of the women, who were unconscious and nearly suffocated. He helped them to the street, where they soon recovered under the care of an ambulance surgeon.

NOTICE: As a reliable guarantee that a Dress or Mantle emanates directly from one of the Chief Parisian Dressmakers, and is the genuine creation of the current season, the Syndicate of the Parisian Dressmakers has taken the following decision: "The waistband attached to such Garment must bear the Official Stamp, (facsimile of which follows at foot,) stating the year and season in which it was produced."



Registered.

CENTURY RIDERS ARRESTED.

Roundsman Fogarty Accused Them of Scorching—One Was Formerly Dr. Parkhurst's Aide.

Acting Roundsman of the bicycle squad Fogarty arrested Edgar Whitney, thirty-one years of age, of 715 Park Avenue, last night for scorching. Whitney formerly was an aide of Dr. Parkhurst.

Soon after Whitney's arrest Fogarty saw William Pease scorching and arrested him also. Pease is twenty-eight years of age and resides at 1,013 Park Avenue.

Both of the men belong to the Century Wheelmen's Club and were strong advocates of the measures for the suppression of scorching. Both gave bonds and will appear at Harlem Police Court to-day.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—F. H. Loveredge, Chicago; D. V. Donaldson, Colorado Springs.

ASTOR—Albert Mott, Baltimore; W. W. Wilson, Beaumont, Texas; Walter J. Barr, Toronto; J. C. Silver, Montreal; R. S. Brown, William McGhie, E. M. Shine, Puerto Rico; John O. Rice, Portland.

BARTHOLDI—John G. Kent, Toronto; Dr. J. N. Jerome, Evansville, Ind.; Dr. John P. S. Burke, Buffalo.

BELVIDERE—H. Rewse, London, England; Herman Meyer, Hamburg; P. C. Halleck, Chicago.

BREVOORT—F. Chalmers Johnston, Philadelphia; Mrs. Leslie Carter, Chicago; George F. Baer, Reading; H. Beatty, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM—James Converse, Lakewood; F. C. Faber, Auburn.

CONTINENTAL—C. P. Foster, Albany; James Kerr, Clifford, Penn.; George E. Cram, Montreal.

DEVONSHIRE—C. Fredericks, Buffalo; A. Scott, Bridgeport.

ENDICOTT—The Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel, East Orange; E. L. Fuller, Philadelphia; L. Furchgott, Jacksonville.

EVERETT—H. S. Snyder, Geneva; S. Harris, Philadelphia; F. J. Morse, P. Kimball, Old Point Comfort.

FIFTH AVENUE—Alexander B. Allan, Langsine, Scotland; Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Washington; A. Rose, Natchez.

GERLACH—W. E. Morgan, St. Louis; H. W. Dick, Baltimore.

GILSEY—Dr. J. M. Mitchell, Honduras; J. F. Brown, Toronto.

GRAND—A. Hill, London, England; Dr. H. T. Hall, Yonkers; J. D. L. Hartman, William B. Ladine, Charles C. Jameson, and Capt. J. B. Goe, United States Army; A. J. Benton, Washington.

GRAND UNION—Dr. George Moore, Albany; E. C. Palmer, Marshalltown, Iowa; W. H. C. Bayley, Washington; Dr. Anna A. Angell, Hampton, Va.; Theodore Bohlman, Cincinnati.

HOFFMAN—Charles E. Smith, Milwaukee; Lester Peck, San Francisco; A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; Robert G. Carew, Cincinnati; E. Edward Dow, Toledo.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Gustav G. Pabst, Milwaukee; Thomas Loury, Minneapolis; Henrique S. Dumont, Brazil.

IMPERIAL—Prof. Dent Reese, Chicago; George L. White, Waterbury; Glen Wright, Albany; E. Murray, Chicago; Thomas Groves, Boston.

MANHATTAN—R. M. Townsend, Boston; Lyman B. Goff, Pawtucket; G. F. Hartt, Montreal; E. C. Gates, Fort Scott; Dr. J. E. Stubbert, Liberty, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH—The Rev. H. C. McBride, Ocean Grove; John G. Rooke, Chicago; Irvin McDonald, Buffalo; W. P. Weaver, New Haven.

METROPOLE—Gaston A. Chase, W. D. Stone, Boston; N. P. Brooks, Lakewood.

MORTON—Ralph Ballard, Philadelphia; G. H. Hamilton, C. L. Staats, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—E. W. Gibson, Tasmania; R. F. Griggs, Waterbury; Walter P. Baker, Boston; H. D. Pingree, Detroit; H. F. Oliver, Bermuda; F. A. Gardner, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—Frank B. Martin, Nice, France; H. E. Cox, Paris; Judge Denis O'Brien, Watertown, N. Y.

NEW AMSTERDAM—H. N. Robertson, Kingston, Conn.; Ludwig Roemfeldt, San Francisco; L. A. Stone, Braintree, Mass.

NORMANDIE—H. Simonton, Baltimore; J. M. Mertens, Syracuse.

PARK AVENUE—John L. Cox, Philadelphia; W. D. Craven, Anderson, Ind.

PLAZA—W. A. Boyd, Washington.

SAVOY—William Townsend, Denver; R. S. Peale, E. J. Stevens, Chicago.

SINCLAIR—M. and P. Ego, Philadelphia; Richard Kenyon, Washington; L. H. Bowen, Chardon, Ohio.

STURTEVANT—H. Hyson, Hamilton, Conn.; E. J. Dunn, Braddock, Penn.

ST. CLOUD—F. Yorke, Providence; W. Gibson Carey, Schenectady; Dr. J. Mendola, Philadelphia.

ST. DENIS—W. T. Walworth, Cleveland; W. M. Ramsdell, Buffalo; L. F. Lyon, Richmond; A. A. Waterman, Boston; M. C. Sherman, Savannah, Ga.

VENDOME—Fred L. Weir, Boston.

UNITED STATES—E. L. Williamson, Philadelphia.

UNION SQUARE—W. R. Clarke, Buffalo; John M. Lefferts, Elmira.

WALDORF—Maurice W. Parker, Boston; R. H. Wilber, South Bethlehem.

WINDSOR—A. B. Johnson, Washington; William Henry Chase, Brookline, Mass.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Pyne, general buyer; 8 Greene Street.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, notions, &c.; 104 Worth Street.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Kimball, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Manhattan.

Houghton, Dutton, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Dutton, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Manhattan.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. S. Arbuthnot, domestics; 95 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohen, Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; J. Cohen, notions; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Metropole.

Martens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Martens, woolens; 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.

McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. Wakelin, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Vendome.

Monken, the J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Halle, clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hargadine, the McKittrick, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Healy, M. J., Scranton, Penn.; cloaks and suits; Stuart House.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; C. Kline, notions and fancy goods; 335 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Trepanier, L., Des Moines, Iowa; J. Trepanier, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Metropole.

Mobley & Carew, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Carew, clothing; Hoffman House.

Godchaux, Leon, New Orleans, La.; Paul Godchaux, clothing and furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Barron, E. R., Company, Lacrosse, Wis.; H. Hogenstyn, upholstery goods and carpets; 340 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Potter, P., Indianapolis, Ind.; straw goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Fahnley & McCrea, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Fahnley, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Dietrich, Hill & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; A. E. Dietrich, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Levis-Zerkowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Brockmeyer, straw goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Woodford & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop of 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Morgan, white goods, linens, laces, &c.; 258 Church Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; L. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sunshine, Kohn & Kaufmann, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Kaufmann, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Julius Gutman, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Broadway Central Hotel.

West, P. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. E. Briscoe, dry goods, &c.; 236 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

DROWNED WHILE FISHING.

August Cheron Fell Into the Hackensack from a Rowboat.

August Cheron, twenty-seven years old, of 413 Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken, John Weidner of Summit Avenue, and William Gurns of 86 Spring Street, West Hoboken, went fishing on the Hackensack River yesterday afternoon in a rowboat.

While in the boat and in midstream Cheron was seized with a fit, and despite the efforts of his companions to hold him, he eluded their grasps and fell into the river. Weidner leaped in after him, but Cheron did not come to the surface, and after repeated diving Weidner failed to find the body.

Held Up in the Street by Boys.

Jacob Partena, seventeen years of age, of 337 East Thirty-eighth Street, was on his way hime last evening, when at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue, he was clutched from behind by a boy, who held him fast while a second boy robbed him of his five-dollar scarf pin, and was tugging at his silver watch when Partena screamed and several men ran to see what was the matter with him. The two boys who did the robbing ran away. Later the police arrested John White, seventeen years old, of 636 Third Avenue, who was identified by Partena as the one who had held him from behind. White was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, and the police are looking for the second boy.

POSTUM CEREAL.

"I began training this year with only one beverage on my dietetic list. That is Postum Cereal, and I intend to drink nothing else during my campaign on the National Circuit this season. Its effects are not deleterious in any sense of the term. I believe this is the only agreeable Cereal Coffee."

EDDIE CANNON BALD.

POSTUM CEREAL.

The Famous Bicyclist has

A Reason!

Postum Cereal Food Coffee

Is made from the selected parts of Cereals (grains) that contain the natural phosphates and other elements needed to rebuild the nerve centres. Many run-down brain workers have learned that coffee is doing a work of destruction for them, little dreamed of until their attention was called to it.

**Ten days without the drug (coffee) and ten days' use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee tells the

A PLEA FOR PURITANISM

Baccalaureate Sermon Preached to Amherst College Students by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford.

THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT

Need of Correctives in Religion, Politics, and Private Life—Revival of the Spirit of the Fathers the Hope of the Nation.

AMHERST, Mass., June 27.—The baccalaureate sermon at Amherst College was preached to-day by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Bradford. His subject was "Puritanism." There was a demand, he said, in the modern world for the essential principles of Puritanism. In the course of his sermon, he said:

"If I were asked, What is the most ominous fact in the life of to-day? I should, without hesitation answer: The defeat of the people. The fundamental principle of modern civilization is the right of the people to rule, but in this country, at least, they do not rule. In a small town the question is merely one of granting a franchise to a trolley company. Outside monopolies buy up a council or procure special legislation and drive through their schemes without the slightest regard to the wishes of those whose families have lived there for generations.

"Two great nations, after glaring at each other for more than a century, conclude that they had better clasp hands and be in reality the brothers they are in blood, in language, in history, in religion, and the people in both nations lift up a cry of gladness. But the machinery of government is straightway invoked that prejudice may rule, the people be humiliated and disgraced, and the hand on the clock of history be turned back. Thus the government of the people, for the people, and by the people, has failed almost before the echoes of Lincoln's orations have died away.

"What does this modern world need? A revival of Puritanism. There will be no better times until individuals and society have risen to a comprehension and realization of the everlasting truth that all men live in the daily presence of the Almighty and are forever responsible to Him. What made the Ironsides invincible? They could pray all day because they had prayed all night. Those who have seen God will not dare His displeasure. Preachers who experience God will have time neither for pyrotechnics nor pantomime; teachers will realize with Thomas Arnold that a life of absolute truthfulness and manliness is the first and most inspiring of all instruction, and legislators will enter our capitals with the humility of those who have received a divine call.

"As it brushes away the assumed authority of churches, councils, schools, and all assemblies of presumptuous and fallible men, Puritanism declares that while there must be perfect freedom of thought, it is a freedom consistent with the obligation of every man to seek and obey the truth. Puritans believe something, and believe it with all their hearts. In these days more than anything else are needed bravery, intellectual honesty and thoroughness, unwillingness to be satisfied with any sham, however ancient or honored, the determination to think every subject through until truth is found, wherever it may lead. These qualities always have been and always will be the very essence of Puritanism.

"The lines separating right and wrong, virtue and vice, are growing dim in this modern world; luxury and effeminacy are taking their places; literature is becoming mere dirt—a covering of cancers with cloth of gold; the stage has forgotten its Greek dignity, and become largely a place where vice panders to vice. Let the old Puritans come back; they must never again desecrate cathedrals or touch that which is beautiful in art, but let them with their austere moralities deal with the paganisms, luxuries, fashionable vices, the polluted literature, the brazen effrontery of those who disgrace the stage. The modern world needs no distortions of Puritanism, but it needs its essential spirit—the spirit which will never compromise with evil, which is impervious to the fascinations of vice, and which is as loyal to purity in the individual, the family, and society as King Arthur was loyal to his knightly vows.

"Nothing will give to the American people the realization of their ideals but the Puritanism for which the Pilgrims stood, namely, the people and the whole people together can always be trusted. Puritanism above every other truth places God the Sovereign, and declares that before that Sovereign all men have equal rights. We must get back to that form of Puritanism. The people when they have a chance to speak their real convictions are seldom wrong. College and school, press and pulpit, ought to unite in a crusade for the deliverance of the people from those who, masquerading in the livery of liberty, are its worst enemies."

BACCALAUREATE AT YALE.

President Dwight Preaches from Six Texts—Life in the Twentieth Century.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—President Timothy Dwight of Yale delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating classes of the academic and scientific departments this morning. He preached from six texts, as follows: Second Corinthians, xiii., 11, "Finally, Brethren, Farewell"; First Corinthians, xvi., 13, "Quit you like men"; First Corinthians, xvi., 20, "All the brethren salute you"; First Corinthians, xvi., 24, "My love be with you all"; First Corinthians, xvi., 21, "The salutation of me, Paul, with mine own hand"; Philippians, iii., 1, "Finally, My brethren, rejoice."

In the course of his sermon, President Dwight said:

"You are to live in the twentieth century, and to live for the forward movement of the time. There can be no question of the forces of those statements if you are to live at all, for the years of the nineteenth century are ended. The latter statement must hold true with regard to you if your lives in the future are to be worthy of your calling as educated men, and to answer in fit measure to the privilege bestowed upon you in the university years.

"What, then, we have only to ask, will be the manly part in the forward movement? It will be, first of all things, in the case of each one of you to be a man in your own personal life. The forward movement is a movement for and toward the best manner of living for each and every man. Its purpose and end are to bring all to the highest condition of manhood. You cannot take a true part in the movement, much less can you realize a large success in it, if you are false to or in yourselves. The victorious army will move on without you; at best, it may add you as a resisting force in case you are not an enlisted soldier, full of the spirit of the cause.

"The danger incident to these closing years of the old century—look about you among the leaders and the followers on every side and see the multiplying evidences of this fact—is that selfishness and gain and pretense and deception and outward show with all inward emptiness will lay hold upon men's lives and make them useless for the struggle of the ages.

"The hope of the new century must be that the danger will pass away because a change has come. And where is it to come first, and with sure promise of completeness, unless it be in the personalities of university-educated men?

"My friends, when we reach down to the crater and foundation of things, I know not what your education in this university was given you for, of what is its worth to you, if it be not the appreciation of the reality of your inward life. If you are not something true, real, genuine in yourself to-day, if you have not something within you which is more and better to your apprehension than anything outside of you can be, something which is yourself as a man and not simply added to yourself as a man, it is a pity that you ever came to this place or entered these university gates. You are no son of the university in the true sense of the words."

In addressing the graduating class, President Dwight said:

"And now may I ask you to rise and receive one single word from myself alone. The Apostle, just before writing the last two or three sentences of his letter, said to his friends: 'The salutation of me, Paul, with mine own hand.' I cannot let the farewell hour pass without separating myself from all others of whom you may be thinking and giving you my personal greeting as you go forth to your future.

"My greeting is one that bears with it best wishes and largest hopes. May peace and happiness be always yours. May the love of Christ be ever the constraining and impelling power in your soul. May the benediction of the Divine Father rest upon you, as upon His beloved children, through all the years, and may your inward life and your outward life be full of all that is true and beautiful and good. So, with the Apostle in the old time, I say to you with kindliest affection: 'Finally, brethren, farewell; finally, my brethren, rejoice.'"

Dartmouth College.

HANOVER, N. H., June 27.—President William Jewett Tucker delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the senior class of Dartmouth College, in the college church, to-day. His subject was: "A Man's Soul and His World," and he spoke from the text, Matthew xvi., 26: "What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul; or what can a man give in exchange for his soul?"

Wesleyan University.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 27.—The annual sermon to the graduating class of Wesleyan was preached this morning in the Methodist Church by the Rev. Bishop W. X. Ninde of Detroit, Mich.

The university sermon was preached to-night by the Rev. Dr. Henry Vandyke of New York.

MEMORIAL WINDOW UNVEILED.

Erected in Honor of the Rev. W. W. Alexander.

A window has been put in the Central Metropolitan Temple, on Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Cadman is pastor, to the memory of the late Rev. W. W. Alexander, one of his assistants, who died last year. It was unveiled yesterday afternoon with befitting ceremonies in the presence of a large crowd.

The window is just above the main entrance to the building, and was erected by F. S. Lamb of this city. In beginning the ceremony of the unveiling J. M. Cornell, the Treasurer of the church, spoke of the untimely end of Mr. Alexander, and of his short life devoted to his duties, and his sunny disposition.

The Rev. F. M. Davenport then told of the struggle of the heroic clergyman and his efforts to become a minister of God. The Rev. S. Parks Cadman praised the service of the young clergyman, which, he said, was completely unselfish, and with the purpose to glorifying God.

The window is the largest in the building.

CLERGY OF GRACE PARISH.

Two of Dr. Huntington's Assistants Called to Rochester.

Two of the young clergymen attached to the staff of workers in Grace Parish, the Rev. Murray A. Bartlett and the Rev. Chauncey H. Blodgett, have accepted calls to St. John's Church, Rochester, and will enter upon their duties the coming Autumn.

In their new parochial charge, Mr. Bartlett will be the rector and Mr. Blodgett the assistant.

It has long been the custom in Grace Parish for two of the clerical staff to leave each year, after a service of two years under the direction of the Rev. William R. Huntington, the rector. Messrs. Bartlett and Blodgett will be replaced by the Rev. Henry Watson Ruffner and the Rev. Nelson Poe Carey, both graduates of the General Theological Seminary in the class of 1897. The young men enter Dr. Huntington's parish as deacons and leave it as priests.

"We are trying here," said Dr. Huntington the other day, "to revive the diaconate and make it take the place of an apprenticeship for the future work of the priesthood. The deacon's position in Grace Parish is like that of the house surgeon in a hospital, and we have only men of first-rate attainments come with us."

SOLDIER PRIEST CELEBRATES.

Father Kennedy of St. Malachy's Home Was Ordained 25 Years Ago.

Father Thomas S. Kennedy, the Chaplain of St. Malachy's Orphanage, Van Sicklen and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, who is known throughout Long Island as the soldier priest, celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood yesterday in the asylum. Fully 1,000 orphans were present at the jubilee mass and chanted the psalms. At the conclusion of the mass, which was celebrated by Father Kennedy, the orphans adjourned to the asylum building, where they were greeted individually by the soldier priest.

During the day a number of Grand Army men came to congratulate Father Kennedy. He entered the Union Army as a drummer boy, and was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run. It was while suffering from this wound at Washington that Father Kennedy's mind first turned toward leading a religious life. The kind treatment of the sisters at the hospital made an impression upon him.

Upon his restoration to health he commenced to study for the priesthood at Allegany, N. Y. He was ordained as priest by the late Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, and was pastor of the Corona Church for five years, but owing to shattered health and the pain from the old wound he gave up his parish and is now permanently stationed at St. Malachy's Home.

MUSIC TEACHERS AT CHURCH.

Special Services Attended by the Visitors to This City.

The music teachers who are gathered in this city in national convention took a day off yesterday. Instead of spending the day in council, and listening to various papers on sundry musical themes, the masters visited the churches and temples where special musical programmes had been arranged for their special benefit.

The churches visited were the Baptist Tabernacle, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, where they listened to a choir of 200 voices; Plymouth Church, Orange and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, where the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., preached a special sermon on music; First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, this city; South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, where Dr. Gerrit Smith, the organist, rendered an exquisite recital; St. Paul's, Broadway and Vesey Street; St. Michael's, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street; Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street; Church of the Intercession, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Western Boulevard; St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue; the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West; St. Mark's Church, Tenth Street and Second Avenue; St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and the Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, N. Y.

To-day the association will meet in joint session with the National Association of Elocutionists.

Offer of Marriage at Ninety-seven.

The Rev. Walter Gardiner, a Protestant Episcopal mission preacher, talked to the congregation of the new St. Cornelius Church yesterday morning on the importance of making the everyday affairs of life as bright as possible. Smiles and kisses should not be banished from faces because they are old, he said, and people should not wait until their friends are dead before giving them flowers. To think of pleasant things, the speaker said, kept the features as well as the spirit young. He knew of one amiable old lady in her ninety-seventh year who received an offer of marriage last week because of the sweet and youthful expression on her face.

Unveiling Relics from Rome.

The unveiling of the relics recently brought from Rome by Father Hill, the pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, will take place with elaborate ceremonies at 10:30 Wednesday morning. Father Hill's parishioners are quietly making preparations for their pastor's silver jubilee, which will occur early next month. It is understood that $1,200 has already been collected. It was at first intended to present the money to Father Hill, but it became known that he would not accept this, and he will receive a golden chalice and a set of vestments. There will also be a banquet on that occasion.

"A Bundle of Nerves."

This term is often applied to people whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. They should strengthen them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After a course of that benign tonic, they will cease to be conscious that they have nervous systems, except through agreeable sensations. It will enable them to eat, sleep, and digest well, the three media for increasing tone and vigor in the nerves, in common with the rest of the system. The mental worry begotten by nervous dyspepsia will also disappear.

OUR GREATER CITY'S NEED

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson Speaks for Independent Political Action.

FOR CIVIC, NOT PARTY, PRIDE

Good City Government Is the Cause for Which All Earnest Patriotic Citizens Should Unite—A Description of the Man Who Should Be Chosen.

"Our Greater City" was the subject of the sermon delivered last night in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church by the pastor, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson. The preacher took for his text Acts xxi., 39—"A citizen of no mean city." He said:

"These words expressive of a great civic pride were spoken by the great apostle to an infuriated mob from the steps of the Tower of Antonia, at Jerusalem. Paul was born on Gentile ground.

"Tarsus, with which he here identifies himself, was indeed 'no mean city.' It was here the boats were unloaded that brought to Asia the treasures of Europe. In the classic ages the civic pride took precedence of patriotism in the broader sense.

"We are disposed to think in these leveling days, when cities have no walls and the country no wilderness, that the cities have lost their pre-eminence.

"True, the monopoly of culture and wealth is gone, never to return, but cities still are representative of popular life and are exponents of popular greatness. They are the gauges that mark progress or deterioration. Whether America shall be saved from vice and crime depends on whether her cities shall be so saved.

"Consider the eminence of Greater New York and the possibilities that lie within easy reach of one who is not a prophet. We are in the latitude of power. Two-thirds of the Anglo-Saxons of the Old World are on this continent; that is, the balance of Anglo-Saxon power is here, and Anglo-Saxons are the rulers of the world.

Holds the Key of Power.

"The jubilee of the Queen, what was it but the jubilee of the Anglo-Saxon power the world around? Within the century, probably, the controlling power of the world will be on this continent, and, as London is the gateway of the British Empire, so Greater New York is to be the gateway to the stupendous empire between these oceans. We hold the key of commercial and industrial power, and only our sins or our follies can take it away.

"The three great pillars for the support of a high civic life are public contentment, public intelligence, and public virtue. We are sailing in the same boat, and the welfare of one is the welfare of all.

"In a sanitary way we own the solidarity of our interests. It is useless for sanitary purposes to keep one section healthy and let another be impure. Contagion on Rivington Street means danger to Murray Hill. Now, this identity of civic interests pleads for unions of all people in pursuit of good government. I contend that the first condition of our prosperity is that we have a clean purse and strong government. Most of us may be out of politics, but none of us can afford to be out of an interest in that which so vitally concerns the future of our city.

"This is the time for the people to take the reins in their own hand. It is a time to remand bosses and party manipulators to their proper obscurity, while the people come forward to accept their sovereign responsibility, and insist on their sovereign rights.

"If we are badly governed we have only ourselves to thank. If there are men good and competent to direct our public affairs to their highest ends, whom have we to blame but our own indifferent or party-bound selves if we do not put them in power? I say this again, and with all the emphasis born of deep conviction, the first condition is that the people shall arise for the protection of their interests, and insist that the man who shall shape the young destiny of the new city shall be without fear and above reproach.

Not a Party Affair.

"No clique, no club, no party has a claim to be heard. Good city government shall not be a party affair. It is a matter for the people, and their will must rule. It may find expression in a party, or it may transcend parties. The guarantee for good administration of our government is not to be found in the platforms of parties or in the pledge of clubs, but in the character of the man.

"I am not inveighing against the existence of parties, nor against their proper sphere as representing certain lines of policy in State or National affairs. The people do not wish the government of their city to be made a dumb figure on the chess board of some far off political scheme.

"A city election is right here and now for good government this year. Too long have our cities been flung about like shuttlecocks in the game of parties. The administration of them has become a hissing and a byword. We criticise and denounce a stay-away from the polls, but let the city machine run as it will. It will be said that we have such a vast ignorant vote. Precisely. That is our peril. But it suggests the second condition of good city government, and that is that an intelligent interest be taken in public affairs.

"It is not beneath the pulpit and religious teachers to call the attention of people to the higher aims of public affairs and the solemn obligation which a ballot implies. And it becomes the press, that mightiest agency for shaping civic sentiment, to try to rescue voters everywhere from the control of men or parties, which would use them for partisan purposes, and direct them to those high views of what a city has a right to demand of its people, which will deliver it from the hands of the demagogues.

"We demand good government, and we do not care whether it comes through a Republican channel or a Democratic channel or an overflow channel made deep and broad by good elements from everywhere, but we want a government that stands for the honor, righteousness, and prosperity of the second city of the world.

The Kind of Man Wanted.

"And we want for the head of that government a man whose character is his bond. Do I not interpret the best sentiment of this city when I say we do not want political hucksters or political tramps, who are out of a job? We want a man who is so good that he is busy.

"We want a man who is patriotic enough to sacrifice something to serve his city, and if we can find a man who would have to lay aside other duties of equal honor to assume city responsibilities, all the better. If, in addition, such a man should appear laden with good experience of civic administration in the past, all the better.

"If, in addition, still, such a man should be so conspicuous for probity and honor that not even party rancor could assail him, would not the people for the time hush the party shibboleths and unite to call him to the position, which is peerless in the history of cities and peerless in the chance it would open for high ideals of civic government, and so for patriotic service to the entire country."

DR. HALL SPOKE OF FAITH.

No Mention Was Made of the Warszawiak Incident.

Dr. John Hall, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday preached on "Faith," and took for his text, Habakkuk ii., 4: "Behold, his soul which is lifted up is not upright in him; but the just shall live by his faith." He called attention to the unity of the New and Old Testaments, by the number of times in which similar expressions are used in both books of the Scripture.

"Why is it necessary to define faith?" asked the preacher. "Because there have come to be imitations of Christianity, spurious Christianity, substitutes for Christianity. We must define faith to prevent the growth of those substitutes which have been created by the devil.

"Faith is more than the assent of the understanding. It is the consent of the will to the doctrines of the Gospel. The will is to go forward in the exercise of faith. Faith is the instrument that God gives by which we get forgiveness and eternal life."

It had been anticipated by some that Dr. Hall would make some reference to the case of Herman Warszawiak, the deposed missionary, but he carefully avoided all reference to the matter.

PRAISE FOR VICTORIA.

The Rev. J. F. Carson's Topic Was "Reigning in Life."

The Rev. J. F. Carson, pastor of the new Central Presbyterian Church, in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated communion for the first time in the new house yesterday morning, having nearly 1,000 communicants present. Eighty-two new members were received into the church.

At the evening services, Mr. Carson's subject was "Reigning in Life." He made reference to Queen Victoria's jubilee, and said, in part:

"Victoria's unaffected and genuine religious life has made an impression upon the world. She is a woman of faith and prayer. This was revealed to the world in 1837, when the crown of the empire was placed upon her brow. While the Queen is the ruler of the mightiest empire of the age, and while the length of her reign is unparalleled in English history, yet Victoria's crowning glory as a sovereign is her supreme trust in God, as the Governor of the universe. During all her reign she has always magnified the home and the homely virtues. The home life of the world has felt the blessed influence of her own home life."

WORKING AND RESTING.

Dr. Collyer's Sermon on the Value of a Season of Quiet.

At the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer took for his subject "Working and Resting," and founded his sermon on the words, "Jesus loved Martha and her sister." Dr. Collyer said in part: "I suppose we all find out soon or late that to rest well may be as good and true a thing as to work well. Still, it is no doubt true that the time when we are most active seems to be our best estate. It is seldom quite clear that we can do as good service either for God or man when we are still as when we are stirring. In this active country and time, especially, we are prone to feel that to do nothing is to be nothing. To see the household crisp and clean as a new silver dollar, because the mistress can never rest with a pin out of place, or a fly in it, and full and plenty in the hall and kitchen, because the husband and father is at work every day, and all day long, with never a thought of resting—we understand all this easily, feel its power, and love it so well as to forget, perhaps, there can be anything else worthy to come into comparison with its claims.

"It is our need sometimes to give up and be still, toward which Sunday points, aside from all other sacredness. To be still, in the simple sense of doing nothing but rejoice that we have nothing to do, may often be a holy quiet to overworking men. Every man knows how, by simply taking some perplexity into that deepest of all silences—a sound, good sleep—and then waiting for the solution, the first thing in the morning the knot has been untied.

"Jesus loved Martha and her sister. Martha is full of activity, Mary of stillness. Martha is hospitable and warm-hearted, ready with her tongue and not overcareful about what she says. Mary is quiet and restful as a Quaker. Mary could not bustle about and get the dinner as her sister did; and I am not sure it would have been fit to eat if she had got it.

"Nothing can be better than to work well and rest well, and blend both together into one life; to be astir to the tips of the fingers and the centres of the heart and brain, and then to be still and leave it all as the finest consummation and completeness we can compass."

OCEAN GROVE SERVICES.

Fine Weather and Large Congregations for the Opening Meetings of the Season.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 27.—Fine weather marked the opening event of the Ocean Grove religious services for the season of 1897, which occurred to-day. All the meetings were largely attended.

The services were opened at 9 o'clock by a young people's meeting in the temple, in charge of the Rev. Charles H. Yatman, the famous evangelist.

The holiness meeting, held in the tabernacle at the same hour, was attended by a fair-sized audience. The Rev. J. R. Daniels, a member of the Camp Meeting Association, has conducted this service for many years, and he was in his usual place to-day.

Two thousand five hundred persons assembled at 10:30 to participate in the opening service at the largest religious auditorium in the country. Prof. John R. Sweeney, the leader of the auditorium choir, conducted the song service. Dr. E. H. Stokes, the venerable president of the association, announced the opening hymn, and Dr. Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, made the opening prayer. Vice President A. E. Ballard of the association read the Scripture lesson from the Old Testament and Dr. Adam Wallace read the lesson from the New Testament. Mr. Yatman was the preacher. His subject was, "A True Photograph of a Genuine Christian." His text was from Philippians iii., 8. The sermon was based upon three classes of people—the true Christian, the backslider, and the unconverted.

At 2:30 the reunion of Sunday schools took place. This included Dr. Hanlon's Bible class. At 6 o'clock the first of the surf meetings, which were so popular last Summer, was held on the beach at the foot at Ocean Pathway. Dr. Stokes presided.

The audience at the auditorium services to-night was somewhat larger than that of the morning service. Dr. Yatman was again introduced as the speaker. He took for his subject: "With the Gospel from Dublin to Moscow." For over an hour he entertained the audience with the story of his journeyings through Europe last Winter. He related many incidents of peculiar interest showing how he had succeeded in spreading the Gospel in foreign lands.

BROOKLYN CHURCH FIGHT.

Trinity M. E. Doors Reopened—The Pastor Refers to Defeat of the Trustees' Faction.

In anticipation that there would be new developments in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church fight, there was a large gathering at the morning service held in the church, at Roebling and South Fourth Streets, Brooklyn. It was also the first time that the church had been opened since the fights that started between the factions last December, and resulted in the matter being taken into the courts.

In the past week the courts decided in favor of the faction headed by the associate pastor of the church, G. Emil Richter, as against Theodore L. Cocheu, who had formerly been the President of the Board of Trustees, and had ordered locks placed on the church doors. The pastor of the church, the Rev. John H. Robinson, in his sermon made a brief reference to the past troubles. He said that he hoped that the troubles in the church were at an end and that no one would have any cause for remorse. He said that the old Board of Trustees had been shown that they could not have everything their own way. It had done as it liked for a long time, and it had become like a man addicted to the practice of beating his wife.

"After the first time he feels that he has a right to do it as often and as many times as he pleases, until a strong hand stops him. The people of this church have done nothing but what was right, and all they have to do now is to go ahead and build up the church."

It was noticed that Mr. Cocheu and most of his strong adherents were not present.

Silver Jubilee of Father Bobier.

BAY SHORE, L. I., June 27.—The silver jubilee of the Rev. James E. Bobier, rector of the Bay Shore and Islip Missions, will commence Wednesday, and continue until Sunday, upon which day the banquet and ecclesiastical celebration will occur.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MEANING OF THE JUBILEE.

Dr. De Costa Speaks of Blood Relationship with England and a Greater America.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa preached on the "Diamond Jubilee," at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, last night, taking as his text Exodus xii., 26: "What mean ye by this service?"

"Moses meant the Passover service when he asked that; we may say, What mean ye by this jubilee service? It is a singular fact that again and again individuals and society alike fail to understand themselves, to take in the meaning of what they say or do.

"Something is meant by this jubilee service which preachers have not expounded and the people do not comprehend.

"What is the origin of this great movement which we have witnessed? Some fancy that the service is because of the sixty years' reign, which has presented a grand and commanding figure during that period, and that we are celebrating sixty years of royalty. That is a mistake. We are not celebrating sixty years of royalty, nor are we celebrating any royalty at all. We are not paying homage to the Queen as an individual.

"What mean ye by this service? Sixty years of Victorian reign? No. We must go back to Moses and Abraham. People may go back to Anglo Saxon times and say that it means that we have a common language, literature, religion and lore. True! But how long have we had this common language, literature, religion and lore? The Anglo Saxon is but modern. That does not explain the union between Great Britain and the United States and the waving of the Stars and Stripes with the Union Jack.

"What common language, literature, religion, and lore? We must go away back to pre-Christian days for that common language, literature, religion, and lore which is all imbedded in the English speaking people, and is inevitably, by the laws of nature, bringing them together.

"We are not the children of the Revolution; not the children of the Anglo-Saxon, but the children of Abraham. The manners may have changed, the customs, but nature has not changed, and there are elements which will bring about cohesion and which will continue to attract until the unification of the English-speaking people of this earth is brought about and give a manifestation of humanity on a plane higher than ever dreamed of before.

"If we would understand ourselves we must hunt up our pedigrees, and find out what is in our blood. We have had bitter quarrels, but they were the quarrels of Englishmen with Englishmen. They are ended, and now the affinities of the people are bringing them together. The Victorian celebration is not the cause, but the occasion.

"We are Americans always. But let us not be small Americans. Let us be great Americans, believing in a great America, with a destiny consisting of something more than Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. Let it be a great America that will reach out to Great Britain, that the two nations speaking one language may carry light, life, and salvation to the world."

HEBREW BOYS AND GIRLS.

Dr. Schauffler Describes Their Characteristics from the Standpoint of a City Mission Worker.

In his report of the work of the New York City Mission and Tract Society among the Hebrews, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Schauffler, the Vice President of the society, makes these comments on the characteristics of the children of that race as found in this city:

"Jewish children are in many respects like Gentile boys and girls, but differ in the following points: In their greater respect and obedience to parents, and in their restlessness and excitability. Their minds are full of questioning and curiosity; they are keen of intellect and have remarkable memories; they have a tendency to untruthfulness and deceit, a grasping disposition for gain, and an unusual studiousness.

"A noticeable trait is their love of display in dress, especially among the girls. The latter are inclined to be somewhat giddy and childish, showing a lack of thoughtfulness. This is probably due to the place Hebrew women have occupied in the past, being expected chiefly to fill the position of housekeeper and mother, and nothing higher. The boys are more earnest and make better material to work with.

"A distinctive feature of Jewish boys and girls is their inbred tendency to copy or follow each other, like a flock of sheep. In a children's meeting, for example, one child has power to influence the whole audience, as is the case with their parents. This helps us better to understand the Jewish crowds in the time of Christ.

"As Hebrew children mix with Americans in schools and stores they learn to speak English and adopt our customs, somewhat to the exclusion of their own language and religious traditions. This is an assistance to missionary work, as it makes them more broadminded and ready to adopt new ideas and religious truths.

"Another characteristic bearing upon the possibility of their being reached by the Gospel is their personal interest in any Christian worker who comes among them and loves them. They become attached to missionaries, stopping them in the street and calling them by name, even after an absence from the meetings of several years.

"The question has been raised as to whether Jews and Gentiles can be taught in the same Sunday school. Our individual experience has been that it is better to have them in separate schools, for the reason that the Jewish children are too restless to sit still long enough for the usual session, and that they are annoyed and teased because of their nationality by our Christian children. Most Jews have a fear and dislike of Christians, among whom they class all who are not Jews, and naturally prefer to be by themselves. In fact, we have found that different methods of working with them have had to be adopted. It should be added that our experience has been among the Jewish children of the poorer class almost entirely, and that all the foregoing remarks should be read with that understanding."

DANGERS OF FLIRTATION.

The Rev. Mr. Goodchild Denounces the Sins of Married Folk.

"Flirtation" was the subject upon which the Rev. George M. Goodchild of the Central Baptist Church, West Forty-second Street, preached last night. There was a large congregation, a majority of which was young women.

The text was from Proverbs x., 10: "He that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow." The clearest definition of the word "Flirtation" is by example, he said. "For instance, if I went out into Broadway and met a pretty lass whom I did not know, into whose eyes I looked and whose smile I returned, that would be the beginning of a flirtation. If, when I gained her love I should throw her over, that would be beastly wicked, but it is common.

"In a man you look for integrity, and he who tries to be pretty we all despise. With a woman, it is different. She must be charming. Personal attraction in a woman is always at a premium. God gave her charms, and I do not know but what she has a right to use them.

"Flirtation is not confined to any time, and it was as necessary to preach of it in the first century as it is in the nineteenth. Apostle Paul told women not to be coquettish. The mania is not confined to any country, class, or color. Doctors flirt with their patients, lawyers with their clients, ministers sometimes with their parishioners, clerks with their customers, the butler with the maidservant, young ladies with their father's coachman, while the fathers are found in the company of their typewriters. Married people flirt, and that is the worst part of it. Many a devil-inspired novel relates how a married woman runs after a married man, and the author often makes heroes of them.

"There is widespread evil in the flirting of married men, and a married woman is oftentimes more agreeable to others than to her own husband.

"Women find the Ten Commandments inconvenient, but use freely arsenic for the complexion and belladona for the eyes, or hair bleach to make them attractive. This folly of flirtation strikes at the human life in great force, and you should not forget all of its pitfalls.

"I thoroughly believe that flirtation desolates as many homes as does drink; it makes our divorce courts; it saddens more hearts than crime, and takes almost as many lives as disease."

THE DEAD NUMBER SEVEN

Fatalities of the Wreck on the Wabash Road now Fully Known.

THE CONDUCTOR MAY LIVE

Five of the Men Killed Were Postal Clerks—The Bridge Destroyed by the Sudden Rise of a Small Stream.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—Seven coffins were forwarded to St. Louis to-day from Missouri City. They contained the remains of the following victims of last night's wreck on the Wabash Road:

BRINK, F. W., postal clerk, St. Louis.
GREASLEY, CHARLES P., brakeman, St. Louis.
GRINROD, EDWARD, baggageman, St. Louis.
MILLS, W. S., postal clerk, St. Louis.
SMITH, GUSTAV A., postal clerk, St. Louis.
SMITH, O. M., postal clerk, St. Louis.
WINTERS, CHARLES, postal clerk, St. Louis.

The conductor of the train, G. C. Copeland of St. Louis, reported dead last night, is still alive. He was removed this morning to the railroad hospital at Moberly. He has a fractured skull and several broken ribs, but the surgeons have hope for him. When he was taken from the wreck he was laid in the row with the seven dead. A few minutes later some one observed a sign of life, and he was transferred to a stretcher.

Of the nineteen others injured not one is in a critical condition. Among them all there is not one broken limb, though many of them were thrown three-quarters of the length of the coaches in which they were riding. Mrs. W. E. Wilkinson of Kansas City was the most seriously hurt. Two small bones of her left hand are broken, and she suffered a severe laceration of the thigh, as well as bruises about the face and neck.

All the indications are that death came to at least four of the five mail clerks almost instantly. Their car pitched first through the break in the trestle and they must have been drowned in the raging stream while in an unconscious condition. The remains of these four were swept from the wreck and were recovered some distance down the stream. There were signs of life in the body of the fifth mail clerk when rescuers dragged him from the wreck, but he died a few minutes later. Last night it was feared there were more bodies in the stream, but a careful search to-day proved that the fatalities are limited to those already named. To-day but a small stream was flowing beneath the trestle where the wreck occurred. In ordinary weather it is a dry creek bed.

The storm of last night, which was almost a cloudburst, had swollen the little stream to a torrent, which carried away a wagon bridge a short distance above the Wabash trestle. The wreck of this bridge was hurled down upon the railroad trestle and carried away a row of wooden supports in the centre. A neighboring farmer noticed the perilous condition of the trestle, and for nearly an hour he stood in the terrific rain, waiting to flag the train, only to fall at last in his good intentions, because, when the fast mail came thundering on, the storm was almost blinding, and the engineer evidently could not see the signal which the farmer frantically waved.

The locomotive struck the trestle. The engine passed over it, but the tender went through with the crumbling bridge. The baggage car toppled off on its side, while the mail car, which followed, pitched into the stream end first. Every life in this car was lost. The smoker, next behind, followed. It was in this car that Conductor Copeland was riding. The other occupants escaped serious injuries. The chair car, next behind, also plunged in upon the mass of wreckage, end first, and all its passengers were thrown to the forward end in a heap. The front end of the sleeper, next in the rear, jammed into the crumbling end of the chair car, and was thus prevented from following the others into the chasm. The two Excelsior Springs coaches, in the rear, remained on the tracks.

BICYCLE DAY IN COURT.

Drivers Arrested for Running into Wheelmen—Cyclers Captured for Scorching and Other Offenses.

Frank Toughey of 241 East Thirty-eighth Street had Samuel Heimann of East Thirty-eighth Street arraigned at the Yorkville Court yesterday for running him down while riding a bicycle and smashing his wheel. The evidence showed that Heimann was driving a horse attached to a covered wagon up First Avenue, near Forty-ninth Street, on Saturday afternoon as Toughey came down a steep grade at this point.

Toughey claimed that he was pedaling along slowly, when Heimann pulled out short and ran into him. Heimann said he did not see the bicyclist, who was riding at the side of the wagon, and that Toughey had run into the wagon.

"Have you got a brake on your wheel?" then asked the Magistrate of Toughey.

"No, Sir," was the reply. "I wasn't riding fast, and I didn't run into him."

"Let me run in here, then," said the Magistrate. "Had you gone cautiously this would not have occurred. The prisoner is discharged."

Louis Falk, nineteen years old, of 728 East Sixth Street, a bicyclist, was the next prisoner arraigned. He was arrested on the complaint of Edwin P. Bouton of 114 East Twenty-fifth Street. Bouton said that in getting off the step of a Lexington Avenue car at Twenty-fifth Street on Saturday he was run into by a bicycle ridden by Falk.

"It's a new state of things," said Magistrate Wentworth, who is an expert wheelman himself. "These wheels have come to stay, and we have to put up with it. When we are on the steps of a car we have to see if the road is clear before we get off.

"You won't say that he rode into you deliberately?" said the Magistrate.

"N-o," came the response slowly.

"The prisoner is discharged," said the Magistrate.

Bicycle Policeman Wiedersheim then arraigned Samuel Offer, twenty-one years old, of 205 East One Hundred and Second Street, and Charles Hammerschlag, eighteen years old, of 241 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for scorching on Madison Avenue on Saturday.

"Offer gave me a chase of seven blocks before I overtook him," said the officer.

"How fast was he going?" asked the Magistrate.

"Fully fifteen miles an hour," was the officer's reply.

"Did you warn him?" asked the Magistrate.

"I shouted to him to slow up, but he swore at me."

Offer was then fined $5, which he paid. Hammerschlag was not impudent to the policeman and escaped with a three-dollar fine.

HONORING THE MARBLEHEAD.

The Old Massachusetts Town Sees Its Namesake—Secretary Long Ashore.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 27.—The United States cruiser Marblehead, lying in the harbor, was open to visitors this afternoon between the hours of 1 and 5. During this time she was visited by over 3,000 persons, and there were fully 15,000 strangers in the town. The steam ferry, with every conceivable kind of craft, was pressed into service, and the owners reaped a rich harvest.

Lieut. Shipley was officer of the deck, and the great crowd of people was courteously received by him.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long came on shore this morning from the United States dispatch boat Dolphin in the steam launch Helen, and in company with the Hon. Thomas S. Swazey of this town attended services at the Unitarian Church. After the service the ex-Governor held a hand-shaking reception with the parishioners. The Secretary, accompanied by his pastor, the Rev. William Hutchinson of Peabody, dined on board the Dolphin. At 2:15 o'clock this afternoon the Dolphin left her anchorage for Boston. Monday evening the grand illumination and harbor parade in honor

Wanamaker's

ALWAYS AN AIR BLOWING THROUGH

This all-round open building is sure to catch the wind, as it has nothing to shut it in but four wide streets. No high walls of next door neighbors. Besides, we have an expert—Dr. W. M. Drysdale of Philadelphia—on ventilation and air currents throughout the house. There are hundreds of electric fans scattered about, and one can sit down close to a fan and cool off instantly.

That old genius of merchants A. T. Stewart planned a good building when he made this commodious, convenient, well lighted, airy house.

Visitors to the city will find two things in this once famous Store:

1—The maximum of Dry Goods assortments.
2—The maximum of Summer shopping comforts.

INCREDIBLE QUANTITIES CARRIED OFF—COST A TRIFLE

Very thin cheap Dress Stuffs at 6 1-4c, 7c, 8c, 10c and 12 1-2c the yard. Making a cool dress of next to nothing that costs next to nothing, for stuffs or making. We have sold as many as one hundred cases of Cotton Dress Goods in a single week because we sell them from the first without holding for large profits.

Printed Dimities at 6 1-4c, in pinks, light blues, heliotropes, light greens, navy blue, cardinal and black, with figures in India silk designs.
Intended to be sold at double.

Printed Organdies and Dimities at 8c, in some forty different styles of printing, in attractive designs.
Intended to be sold at treble.

Printed Stripe Organdies at 7c, in white grounds with conventional figures.
Intended to be sold at double.

Printed Stripe Organdies at 10c; about twenty designs.
Intended to be sold at treble.

Printed Irish Dimities at 12½c; all this season's designs.
Intended to be sold at double.

THE MEN'S SHIRTS

Arriving hourly as fast as sold.
Hard to persuade some good judges that the price is but 50c.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS Many so-called Linens are shams—admixtures of tow or cotton. Takes an expert or wear to detect the deception. Only *all-flax Linens in this stock.* A safe place to buy. And more, prices are lower than you're asked to pay for trash in many places.

We're best sellers of linen Towels. Just to emphasize this fact a lot of

huckaback and damask Towels are reduced an even half to-day—they'll be ready at 10 o'clock.

AT 8c, REDUCED FROM 16c
Damask Towels, 18½x43 in., knotted fringe, white and colored borders.

AT 12½c, REDUCED FROM 25c
Huckaback Towels, 22x40 in., hemmed, white and colored borders.

A chance to add to the stock of Towels that no thrifty housewife who reads this will miss.

Just a few ide ms concerning Table Linens—each tells a story of true cheapness that is not matched in all New York.

At 38c yd.—Scotch Damask, full bleached, 66 in.
At 56c yd.—Irish bleached Damask; 67 in.
At 75c yd.—Scotch bleached Damask, 68 in.
At $1—Irish bleached Damask, 72 in.
At $1 yd.—Scotch bleached Damask, 72 in.
At $1.25 yd.—Irish bleached damask, 72 in.

TABLE CLOTHS
At $1.60 and $2—Bleached, 2x2 yds.

NAPKINS
At $1.50 doz.—Scotch, full bleached, 20 in.
At $2 doz.—German, bleached, 21 in.
At $2.50 doz.—Scotch, bleached, 24 in.

TURKISH BATH TOWELS Extra baths induced by warm days call for extra Towels. You can lay in a big lot of them for a trifling amount of money, by choosing from this stock. Just four items—the merest hint at the scores of styles here.

At 12 1-2c each—Bleached Towels, generous size, initial embroidered in red. A new fad in Paris.
At 18c each—Fine, heavy bleached Towels, large; regular 25c.
At 25c each—Finer and better, full bleached, white and colored borders.
At 35c each—Extra heavy and large, bleached, fringed.
Friction Towels, pure linen, 50c to $1.25.
Fourth avenue.

FINE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR These must be below value from the way they are caught up. Don't know, but there may be many more desirable things in this Store. It is so large, and the stock is so complete.

GOWNS
At 38c—Of muslin, Empire style, large collar, cambric ruffle, embroidery front. Same style, of cambric, 50c.
At 75c—Of cambric, yoke of plaits; lawn ruffle; edged with lace.

DRAWERS
At 15c—Of muslin, deep hem, 3 plaits. Same style, cambric, 18c.
At 25c—Of muslin, trimmed with embroidery, ruffle and plaits.

CHEMISES
At 25c—Of muslin, yoke of cluster plaits and insertion, lace trimmed.

PETTICOATS
At $1—About 300, of cambric and muslin, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with embroidery; reduced from $1.50 and $1.75.

WRAPPERS
At 75c—Of lawn, Empire style, trimmed with lace.
At $1—Of lawn, body lined with lawn, yoke front and back, neatly trimmed.

SILK WAISTS
At $1.75—Of plain black and figured India, lined with lawn, tight fitting, full front and plaited back; regular $2.75 and $3.
At $3.75—Of Scotch plaid taffeta, lined with lawn, full front, yoke back, silk cuffs, linen collar; regular $5.
At $5—Of taffeta, newest shades, unlined, full front, yoke back, silk cuffs, linen collar.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LACES Valenciennes Laces in scores of pretty designs, at 15c to $5.70 a dozen yards. The final touch of beauty for Summer dresses. Rich picking in this assortment.

WOMEN'S COLLARS Warm days emphasize the need of a good stock of Collars to wear with Shirt Waists. Splendid assortment of imported and domestic, plain and fancy.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
Of colored chemisette, 15c set.
Imported, colored edges, 35c and 50c set; reduced from 90c and $1.15.
Linen Collars, 2 for 25c.
Cuffs, 10c to 25c pair.

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR Dainty ruffs of liberty silk and chiffon—plaited and plain ends — $2 to $5. Stylish top-offs to a costume, and serviceable. They don't fear dampness.

WOMEN'S SILK BELTS Not enough of them—there's the rub. Two-inch black silk Belts, jeweled, gilt, silvered and oxidized buckles. AT 50c.
Cheaper than we can duplicate them.
Broadway.

FOR FANCY WORK Stamped pieces — Renaissance patterns—at about half regular prices. They will not last long.

Doylies, 5c to 8c.
Centre pieces, 15c to 25c.
Scarfs, 25c and 50c.

Braids and Rings complete the material outfit. Not much to pay for them, either.
Tenth street.

WHITE DRESS GOODS Thin, airy stuffs that woo the Summer breezes and temper old Sol's rays were never easier to buy than now. A mere trifle in money buys enough material for a half dozen pretty and comfortable Summer Dresses. Big price reductions on many of these goods. Among them—

Dotted Swiss Mulls, 8c; were 12 1-2c.
Cream and white India Mulls, soft finish, 44 in., 15c and 30c; were 25c and 60c.
Fine sheer Gossamer Mulls, 20c; were 30c, 35c and 40c.
Black Batiste Mulls, 20c; were 35c.
Swiss Mulls, ecru with white dots, 25c: were 35c to 55c.
Broadway.

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS Most positive bargains. Two lots—about 80 Suits — including the newest styles and popular fabrics, go on sale this morning AT $5 AND $6.

Not a Suit in the lot worth less than $10—some of them $25 and more.

Fabrics are broadcloth, lady's cloth, cheviots, serges and fancy mixes—splendid assortment of colors. Four styles of jackets in the lot—some handsomely braided. Jackets of the Suits at $5 are all silk lined; some of the $6 Suits are silk lined throughout. They'll go like chaff before the wind.
Second floor, Broadway.

PAPER AND ENVELOPES Hasn't been long since we closed a contract under which we got forty thousand pounds of Note Paper—Ladies' Note—to sell at 8c a pound.

Well, just 8,000 pounds are left—and little chance of getting more as cheap. It wouldn't be a bad idea to lay in enough to last a year—

Paper, 8c a pound.
Envelopes to match, 12c a hundred.
Business Envelopes—full 6 inch—called "No. 6¼," well made, high cut, good gum—65c a thousand.

We'll print the usual three-line return notice on corner of envelopes for 50c first thousand; 25c for additional thousands.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

REPORT ON RURAL SCHOOLS

Conclusions of a Committee of the National Educational Association.

METHODS OF IMPROVEMENT

Recommended that the District System Be Abolished—Suggestions as to Maintenance, Supervision, Instruction, and Discipline.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The report of the Committee of Twelve on Rural Schools in the United States appointed at the convention of the National Educational Association in July, 1895, has been completed and will be submitted at the next annual gathering. It is one of the most important documents on school education that has appeared since the promulgation of the report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary Education in this country a couple of years ago.

The committee consists of Henry Sabin of Iowa, D. L. Kiehle of Minnesota, A. B. Poland of New York, C. C. Rounds of New Hampshire, J. H. Phillips of Alabama, B. A. Hinsdale of Michigan, S. T. Black of California, W. S. Sutton of Texas, L. E. Wolf of Missouri, United States Commissioner of Education Harris, L. B. Evans of Georgia, and C. R. Skinner of New York. The report discusses the rural school problem in the different aspects of school maintenance, supervision, supply of teachers, and instruction and discipline. Each of these subjects was in charge of a sub-committee of three, the work of each sub-committee being reviewed by the entire committee.

The report says that for purposes of organization, maintenance, or supervision, nothing should be recognized as the unit smaller than the township or the county. The school district is regarded as the most undesirable unit possible, and it is urged that the abolishment of the district system would conduce to effectiveness and simplicity of organization, economy in funds, equalization of taxation, and to a system of supervision which would produce better results.

All the sub-committees favor the consolidation of schools which are too small to employ profitably the time of one teacher into larger schools, when practicable, in order that better instruction may be provided than is now possible.

Every community, it is urged, should be required to raise a certain sum for the support of its schools, as a prerequisite for receiving its share of public money. A certain definite sum should be appropriated to each school out of the State funds, and the remainder should be divided in accordance with some fixed and established rule, a discrimination being made in favor of townships most willing to tax themselves for school purposes.

One of the great hindrances to the improvement of the rural school lies in its isolation, and its inability to furnish to the pupil that stimulative influence which comes from contact with others of his own age and advancement. The committee recommends collecting pupils from small schools into larger, and paying from the public funds for their transportation, believing that in this way better teachers can be provided, more rational methods of instruction adopted, and at the same time the expense of the school can be materially lessened.

Notice is taken of the tendency to fill the rural schools with untrained, immature teachers, and it is argued that the establishment of normal training schools, under competent instructors, with short courses, each year of which would be complete in itself would do much to remedy this evil.

The extension and adjustment of the courses and term of the State Normal Schools, so as to constitute a continuous session, are recommended, on the ground that this course would enable the schools to contribute more directly than now to the improvement of the teachers of rural schools. The State would then be justified in demanding some degree of professional training from every teacher in the rural, as well as in the city, schools.

The committee recommends the establishment of libraries, the prosecution of the work of school extension by lectures and other means, the introduction of such studies as would have a tendency to connect the school and the home, especially those having a direct bearing upon the everyday life of the community. The necessity is emphasized of applying the laws of sanitation to the construction of rural schoolhouses.

The rural schools, it is stated, are suffering from the want of official and intelligent supervision. The committee thinks that in every State some standard of qualifications, moral and intellectual, with some amount of actual experience should be demanded by law from those who aspire to fill the office of Superintendent or Supervisor of schools.

Good morals and good manners, it is argued, constitute an essential part of an educational equipment. The inculcation of patriotism, of respect for law and order, of whatever tends to make a good citizen is declared to be of as much importance in a small as in a larger school, regularity, punctuality, obedience, industry, and self-control being as necessary in the country as in the city school. Country school teachers are urged to call to their aid the beautiful things in nature.

Some important recommendations are made as to instruction and discipline, and the evils of attempting to classify rural schools as the city schools are graded are set out at length. In connection with school exercises at the town or county centre, once or twice a year, competitive examinations are not recommended, unless they are carefully guarded. The feature of social intercourse and the stimulus which comes from meeting with one's mates are spoken of as things which ought not to be neglected.

There is embodied an interesting report urging negro teachers for negro schools. It says the instinct of the educational development of the negro must be from within and by the race itself, and not solely through extraneous agencies; that the intellectual and moral dependence of the race must not be perpetuated, and that the responsibility of teaching his own race furnishes incentives and means for the negro's elevation. The conclusion reached is that the instinct of race identity renders impossible the realization of an ideal relation between the white teacher and the negro pupil.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate to Confine Work on the Tariff Bill and House to Wait Patiently on the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Republican tariff managers are hopeful this will be the last week of the tariff debate in the Senate, but they do not feel sure of it. Many of the differences among the Republicans have been adjusted, but the Democrats naturally will take advantage of their knowledge of the feeling existing among their opponents to debate some of the questions at length. It is understood now that there will be vigorous discussions on coal, leather, hides, lead ore, reciprocity, the treatment of trusts, and the disposition of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

It seems improbable that all these discussions will be finished before the end of the week, and it is more than probable that the final word will be reserved for the following week.

The House will continue this week its policy of adjournment from Monday until Thursday. After that its course will depend upon the action of the Senate. If by any chance a vote should be had on the Tariff bill Wednesday or Thursday, the House probably will remain in session to receive the bill, disagree to the Senate amendment, and appoint conferees. Otherwise an adjournment will be had from Thursday to Monday.

Father Stabs His Son.

Louis Zeinsch, who resides on Laurel Avenue, Stapleton, late on Saturday night stabbed his son, Richard, twenty-one years old, with a butcher knife in the shoulder, inflicting an ugly wound. Zeinsch was quarreling with his wife, when young Richard came to the assistance of his mother and was stabbed by his father. He was taken to the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton. The father was arrested and is locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with assault in the first degree.

You need all your strength. Grain-O makes you strong and takes the place of coffee.—Adv.

STRIFE IN OHIO POLITICS

Total Eclipse of the Foraker-Kurtz-Bushnell Dynasty by the Figure of Mr. Hanna.

SENATOR FOR HIMSELF ALONE

Factions Obliged to Work Together to Elect a Republican Legislature—Gov. Bushnell Gives Up an Intended Attack.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 27.—The recent complete temporary overthrow of the Foraker-Kurtz-Bushnell dynasty is the saddest fact in local political chronicles. A year ago these three men were in absolute control. The worst of all has been the passing of Kurtz, who was turned down "good and plenty," to appropriate an uncopyrighted Ohio idiom.

A year ago, when the universal desire of Ohio Republicans that the President's State should do as well as anybody else's State suggested that this result could only follow a complete surface unification, Gov. Bushnell, assuming himself to be the head of the party, forced Mr. Kurtz on the Hanna people as Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

The official returns show that this year Mr. Kurtz had but two of the twenty-one Central Committeemen. Two besides these were non-committal, but claimed by Mr. Hanna. These figures were so disproportionate as compared with the figures of last year that they indicate a very radical revolution of sentiment. There is a faint suggestion of magnanimity or unselfishness in the proceedings at Toledo. Mr. Hanna had Major McKinley and the Republican Party to look after last year and could afford to swallow some things that he did not like for the sake of harmony. This year Mr. Hanna is himself a candidate for election to the Senate, but he disregards the demands of the Governor and ignores Kurtz, which indicates that Mr. Hanna is not a man to be fooled with when it comes to managing his own affairs. He has sacrificed Mr. Kurtz and is willing to take his chances.

Gov. Bushnell, for the obvious reason that he is a candidate for re-election, must not only pretend that he likes his medicine, but must put his following in a similar position. Mr. Hanna, as a candidate before the Senate must put his people to work to try to elect a Legislature. The factions are therefore forced to work together against the common enemy.

A great many of Mr. Kurtz's friends are angry. They think that as long as the Governor went to Toledo ready to die for the cause of Kurtz, he ought not to have shown the white feather. It was announced in the loud tones of voice of the Kurtz following that if Bushnell couldn't have his Kurtz would decline a renomination. This would have meant a factional war which would have made all previous factional wars mere skirmishes by comparison. Foraker, Bushnell, and Kurtz would have combined to defeat Hanna.

But the Governor didn't mean it—in the end. He meant it when he began, but the sentiment at Toledo came too heavy about his ears. They are more angry at the Governor than they are at Mr. Hanna.

The probability that a compromise was reached at Toledo, by the terms of which a man not offensively identified with either faction is to be made Chairman, is not credited here. Gov. Bushnell, with but two of the committee at his back, was hardly in a situation to suggest a compromise. It is reasonably certain that Major Charles Dick will be the new Chairman and "Johnny" Malloy Secretary, both by natural selection. Mr. Hanna is not much on the compromise, and the fight was so bitter that his followers will insist upon reaping the fruits of victory.

MR. HANNA'S ORATORY.

It Will Doubtless Prove an Important Feature in the Campaign.

COLUMBUS, June 27.—A feature of the Republican campaign this Fall will be the oratory of Mr. Hanna. The Senator evidently recognizes the fact that he has a fight before him. He also recognizes the fact that the rural and working population are prejudiced against him because of his wealth and alleged unfriendly attitude toward organized labor. Mr. Hanna has not been in politics long enough to know the rank and file in every corner of the State, and he will know more when he swings around the circle this Fall. He has on several occasions surprised even his friends by his impromptu speeches.

It might be interesting to recall an incident. The Committee on Programme of the recent annual legislative banquet extended invitations to the gentlemen wanted. Mr. Hanna did not seem to be wanted very badly at first. He was brought in as the result of an afterthought; notified a day before the banquet and after the programme had been made up. He responded with alacrity and made, without the elaborate time for preparation which had been accorded the other speakers, the best address of the occasion.

It was common talk at the time that the committee had given Mr. Hanna a late invitation for a purpose; either that he would decline and thus tacitly confess his inability to make a speech, or by coming late, blunder, giving his enemies an opportunity to say "I told you so." Mr. Hanna is a remarkably clear and forcible talker, and the Republicans are much gratified over his declaration.

OHIO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

A Conference Called at Columbus—Will Likely Place an Independent Ticket in the Field.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—There is every indication that the Gold Democrats of Ohio are going to make trouble for their friends who are now gathering at Columbus to nominate a State ticket.

The announcement of a conference of Gold Democrats at Columbus was made yesterday. To-day Virgil P. Kline sounds a note of warning to the men who, he says, will swallow the Chicago platform, tail and horns, at Columbus this week. Mr. Kline advises the Democrats of Ohio to nominate a man whose election would not be an indorsement of free silver. He frankly admits that his advice will not be taken, and then intimates that the gold Democrats will put an independent ticket in the field. In speaking of the plans of his followers Mr. Kline says: "We may not accomplish anything now, and we may not get much credit for what we do, but the time will come, it may not be in ten years or twenty years, when we will be recognized as the men who preserved the Democratic Party, its doctrines, and traditions. We only cast 1,800 votes at the last election, but there are 50,000 gold Democrats in Ohio. These men do not wish to do anything that will be an indorsement of silver. Certainly I do not, and I am in favor of an independent ticket. Personally, I do not feel that the gold Democrats ought to support any man whose election will seem to be an indorsement of free silver. I have been receiving letters from gold Democrats throughout the State; the result is that we will have a conference in Columbus in about two weeks."

Convention of Wall Paper Men.

There has been much complaint in the wall paper trade during the past few months of dull and unsatisfactory business conditions. In order to devise means of improving the situation, a convention of all the retail wall paper dealers in this country and in Canada has been called at Niagara Falls for this week. The delegates will meet at the International Hotel to-morrow.

Engineer Struck by a Train.

While working around the Coney Island yards of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday afternoon, Charles Shattuck, an engineer, of 231 Hall Street, Brooklyn, was struck by an incoming train and hurled in the air. He was hurt internally, and, after being attended by an ambulance surgeon, he was taken to his home.

May Be Fatal Gymnastics.

Thomas Reed, aged forty-two, of 69 Montgomery Street, tried to cross from the front to the rear house by means of a clothes line yesterday afternoon. He fell and fractured his skull. He was removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

THE BULLFROG VALLEY GANG.

Arrest of Three Counterfeiters in Fort Smith, Arkansas, Annihilates the Band.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 27.—Deputy United States Marshals attached to the Fort Smith court have captured three men whose arrest, it is believed, has effectually broken up the once-famous band of counterfeiters known to secret service operators all over the United States as the Bullfrog Valley Gang.

Its headquarters "mint" was situated in Pope County, Ark. The gang had branches for the purpose of floating their spurious money in nearly all the principal cities in the country and even, so the secret service men say, in Toronto, Canada, and the City of Mexico.

At the last term of the Federal court, held in this city, eight indictments were returned against members of the band. These persons are now in custody, awaiting trial. Several other members of the gang have been convicted for passing counterfeit money in various cities and are now serving terms of imprisonment.

The work of finding the headquarters of the Bullfrog Valley counterfeiters is considered one of the best pieces of detective work accomplished by the secret service operators in the past decade. The members of the gang sought a remote spot in the fastnesses in the mountains of Pope County, and settled there as rough mountaineers. They dressed like the natives, and adapted themselves to their customs to such a degree that the residents of the county paid no attention to them, supposing the men to be honest mountaineers.

The money was manufactured in the mountain mint and shipped to agents in all parts of the country to be floated. All efforts on the part of the officers to find the mint were baffled for a long time. Detectives in Chicago discovered that counterfeiting materials were being shipped from that city, and by a fine piece of work they traced the shipments to the Pope County mint of the Bullfrog Valley gang.

BIG FUNERAL IN WHITESTONE.

Henry Wendlestorf's Body Viewed by Many on the Sidewalk.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 27.—The funeral of Henry Wendlestorf, the policeman who was killed Thursday by a baseball bat in the hands of a negro whom he was attempting to arrest, was held here this afternoon. The crowd was the largest that has attended a funeral service here in many years. The Village Trustees were present in a body, and the local lodges of the Foresters, Knights of Pythias, and Red Men, the village firemen, and representatives of other places along the north shore of Long Island, were also in attendance.

The crowd was too large to find room in the house, so the coffin was carried out to the sidewalk, and the spectators formed in line on either side of it to view the dead man. The wealthy citizens of the village are preparing to raise a three-thousand-dollar fund to pay off the mortgage on the house Wendlestorf left his family, and another sum will be contributed, it is said, to provide for their future support.

The Tennessee Exposition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 27.—More than 100,000 persons passed through the gates of the exposition last week, and but for violent rain on Thursday this number would have been increased largely. There are special events for each day this week, but the first event of national importance will be July 1, when the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity delegates, who meet here in convention, will have a celebration. College men from all the States will be in attendance. On June 30 and July 1 the delegates to the Pan-American Congress will visit the exposition and a reception will be given in honor of the governments they represent.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Robb vs. Osgoodby. 2—McMahon vs. Smith. 2½—Keegan vs. same. 3—Clason vs. Nassau Ferry Company. 4—In re McLaughlin. 5—Miller vs. Fiss. 6—Forst vs. Farmers'. 7—Price vs. Schorestine. 8—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company vs. Friedman. 9—Colwell vs. Devlin. 10—Ernst vs. Estey Wire Works Company.

Appeals from Orders of City Court.—1—Emmens vs. Macmillan Company. 2—Foster vs. Standard National Bank.

Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—1—Jones vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 2—Bloomingdale vs. Hodges. 3—Gilroy vs. Loftus. 4—Miller vs. Rinaldo. 5—Mullane vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 6—Zeltner vs. Irwin. 7—Walker vs. Johnson. 8—Welsh vs. Reinhardt & Co. 9—Woehrle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 10—Kaufman vs. Canary. 11—Kelly vs. Thiess. 12—Dunn vs. Wehle. 13—Whitside vs. Connolly. 14—Hunter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Appeals from District Courts.—1—Potsdam vs. Abrahams. 2—Simon vs. Jaworower. 3—Bristol vs. Hammacher. 4—Hughes vs. Fauth. 5—Wallace vs. Robinson. 6—Beck vs. Granite State Provident Association. 7—Globe vs. Rauch. 8—Gilbert vs. Johnson. 9—Kaufman vs. Roberge. 10—National Keg and Box Company vs. Baker. 11—Miller vs. Fiss. 12—Lehr vs. Cohen. 13—Metz vs. Rau. 15—Barone vs. Martino. 16—Textile Publishing Company vs. Smith. 17—Wagner vs. New York Condensed Milk Company. 18—Gainor vs. St. Lawrence Life Association. 19—Baldwin vs. Daly. 20—Same vs. same. 21—Alleman Law Company vs. Frank. 22—Schloss vs. Huber. 23—Silverstone vs. On Chong Lung. 24—Goldstein vs. Loeb. 25—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Wehle. 26—Zendel vs. Western Assurance Company. 27—Szerlip vs. Baker. 28—McCarthy vs. McLean. 30—Wall vs. Gillin Printing Company. 31—Smadbeck vs. Wolffe. 32—Axelroad vs. Rosen. 33—Lawrence vs. Hasbrouck. 34—Bingman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 35—American Gas Control Company vs. Kramer. 36—Wicke Company vs. Kaldenberg Manufacturing Company. 37—American Gas Control Company vs. Youratis. 38—Doescher vs. Lamback. 39—Wolf vs. Michael. 40—Obermeier vs. Whalen. 41—Guerre vs. Bellarosa. 42—Callahan vs. Hirschbein. 43—Wiley vs. Kreiser. 44—Williams vs. Hay. 45—Seaman vs. Wiggins. 46—Allison vs. T. A. Snider Preserve Company. 47—Same vs. same. 48—Same vs. same. 49—Randrup vs. Schroeder. 50—Duckworth vs. Taylor. 51—Bastler vs. Weidenbach. 52—Cohen vs. Green. 53—Feldstein vs. Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part 1.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—McLaughlin vs. The Mayor, 2—In re Two Hundred and Third Street. 3—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Brady. 4—Moffett vs. Elmendorf. 5—Dean vs. The Mayor, &c. 6—Adriance vs. Munger. 7—Goldschmidt vs. Blackman. 8—Garrison vs. Bien. 9—Capel vs. Deutsch. 10—Fiske vs. Fiske. 11—Eagle vs. Eagle. 12—Stevenson vs. Stevenson. 13—Helenek vs. Planeta. 14—Goodman vs. Schimmel. 15—People, &c., vs. Family Fund Society. 16—Jaeger vs. Krone. 17—Lasar vs. Lasar. 18—Buttenwieser vs. Crawford. 19—Mark vs. Bailey. 20—Hart vs. Tooker. 21—Zahn vs. Helmway. 22—Mutzger vs. same. 23—In re Muehlfeld & Haynes Piano Company. 24—In re Briggs Barrel Company. 25—Kelly vs. Farraga. 26—In re St. Nicholas Bank. 27—In re Reade. 28—Leinkauf vs. Lombard, Ayres Company. 29—Lese vs. Cooke & Schmohl. 30—Breceno vs. Hyman. 31—Graef vs. Coenen. 32—Candler vs. Waller. 33—Central National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Kelley Mining Company. 34—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 35—Ellery vs. Bank of Commerce of Buffalo. 36—Department of Buildings vs. Lennon. 37—Same vs. Griffenhagen. 38—Mulligan vs. Collis. 39—Wyglous vs. Dorsey. 40—In re Maclay. 41—Pope vs. Petrozzi. 42—People, &c., vs. McIntyre. 43—Schlosser vs. Schlosser. 44—In re Hay Foundry and Iron Works. 45—Margulies vs. Damrosch. 46—Mc-Kesson vs. Hardy. 47—In re Conrad. 48—Ascheim vs. Myers. 49—Byk vs. Bondet. 50—McClenahan vs. Kennelly. 51—Weiss vs. Pain's Fireworks Company. 52—Standard National Bank vs. Smith. 53—McClary vs. McClary. 54—In re Wright. 55—Gutwillig vs. Johnson. 56—Thym vs. Aspell. 57—People, &c., vs. Kirkwood. 58—Lowe vs. Lowe. 59—Gardner vs. Winterson. 60—In re Kelley. 61—Burton vs. Linn. 62—Jackson vs. Coyle. 63—People, &c., vs. Gutman. 64—Richardson vs. Morning Journal Association. 65—People, &c., vs. Eastwood. 66—Same vs. Karweg. 67—Campbell vs. Campbell. 68—In re Wright. 69—Forglone vs. Forglone. 70—Granger vs. William F. Wall Rope Company. 71—O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell. 72—McGay vs. Reading Hardware Company. 73—Mandelbaum vs. Gombossy. 74—Harris vs. Taylor. 75—Collopy vs. Larnon. 76—Fitzgerald vs. Cornell. 77—Brogan vs. Perry. 78—Wilson vs. Romaine. 79—Speckman vs. Fitch. 80—Filsser vs. same. 81—Matter of People's Fire Insurance Company. 82—Sherwood vs. Sherwood. 83—Linden vs. Brustin. 84—Isen vs. Isen. 85—Du Guet vs. Baylis. 86—Rogers vs. Romaine. 87—People, &c., vs. Nuoffer. 88—Matter of Kirtland, Andrews & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until June 30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 3723—Herrick vs. Schwab.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VII., and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J.—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Milliken for the People.
1—Max Blum.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XI. for trial. Calendar clear.
Preferred Causes.—12349—Green vs. Harris. 12771—Plank vs. Lebkuchner. 10713—Archard vs. Rodgers, 9580—Brady vs. Kinetoscope Exhibition Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and VI. for trial.
3504—Duncan vs. Herter Brothers. 3880—Dizwan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6502—Kenny vs. Fleischman. 3776—Coulahan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9657—McLaughlin vs. New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society. 6815—Waltz vs. Rousseau. 12455—Magnolia Metal Company vs. Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company. 3536—Quinn vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 5310—Frank vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 6076—Merck vs. George Borgfeldt & Co. 4977—Kerwen vs. Townsend. 5993—Dansom vs. Isaacs. 4641—Rose vs. Dean. 3548—Blair vs. Van Schaick.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6926.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII. and VIII., for trial.
3871—Schussler vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4603—Jossaers vs. Walker. 4062—Schenck vs. Kramer. 6387—Keating vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9276—Riley vs. Simon. 5292—Pratt vs. Morgan. 3475—Farrle vs. Harnischfeger. 1463—Daily vs. Husted. 4947—Horton vs. McLean. 3651—Spellman vs. Knox. 5574—McKeon vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 6538—Cerney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., IX., X., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Macomb, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1345—Contested will of Richard Tighe.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Rufina Agramonty Cisnero, David Weinberg, Henry Weiler, John M. Calhoun, Sarah Amor, Mary E. Cornell, Joseph Davidson.
At 2 P. M.—John Eutling, Thomas Greener, Alice Adams, Laura J. Hackett, Sarah J. P. Stevens, Laura Wasserman.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Contested Wills.—1286—Johanna Simis. 1292—De Witt C. Lawrence.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Olcott and Assistant District Attorneys Carpenter and Hardwicke for the People.
1—James B. Duke. William H. Butler, William A. Marburg, Louis Gruter, George Arents, George W. Gail, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Watts, Josiah Browne, and Charles G. Emery.
2—Adolph Weichers.
Pleadings.—1—Joseph Meyers. 2—Frederick Benze and John Moran. 3—Percy J. Singleton. 4—Nicholaus Rettmann. 5—Howard J. Lester. 6—George Kelly. 7—Luke Walsh and Charles Murray. 8—Louis Hoehsteter. 9—David Buckley. 10—Jacob C. Choate. 11—Patrick O'Brien. 12—Jacob Schoefer. 13—Otto Goldberg. 14—Abraham Montag. 15—Mary Cruse. 16—Estella Anderson. 17—Michael Bowe. 18—Edward Whalen. 19—Daniel Vedder. 20—Ferdinand Lickly. 21—Rosie Devito. 22—Alfonso Gennaelli. 23—Michele Carmina. 24—Robert Murray. 25—Morris Schenk. 26—Charles Seaman. 27—Thomas Boyland. 28—James Thompson. 29—Bernard Mahrens. 30—Julius Joyce. 31—John Lane. 32—Joe Ho. 33—Gustave Bechstein. 34—Michael J. Gilhuly. 35—John Kiernan. 36—Kiernan Larkin. 37—Matthew McKenna. 38—Patrick Skelly. 39—Peter Stark.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Gaff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lauterbach for the People.
1—George Sypher. 2—William Miller. 3—David Angelson and Bernard Levine. 4—Alexander Ruberte. 5—Carrie Nichols. 6—John Taylor. 7—Claude S. Farrington. 8—John Nixson. 9—David Karron. 10—George McKinney. 11—Hyman Evary and Meyer Schwartzburg. 12—Abraham Lustig. 13—Jacob Tolker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Mitchell and Rosalsky for the People.
1—Martin Furlong. 2—Joseph Bennett and Thomas Sloan. 3—William O'Brien. 4—Matthew Bryan. 5—William Condon. 6—Lawrence E. Story. 7—Julia Dowling. 8—Cornelius Ahearn and James Ahearn. 9—Gustave Gorlinski. 10—Edward Boyle. 11—Luke Giddings. 12—Daniel J. Carroll. 13—Ellen Gleason.

CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Sunday Spent in Idleness or in Exchanging Visits at the Different Boathouses.

COLUMBIA MEN SATISFIED

Mr. Courtney Believes He Could Furnish a Duplicate Victorious Crew—Status of the Eights—George Mumford Will Probably Be Referee.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—None of the college crews went upon the water to-day.

At Columbia quarters the men spent a very quiet Sunday. The 'Varsity crew members went for a long walk and the freshmen loafed about in the sun during the morning and in the afternoon went out for a ride on Jarvis B. Edson's yacht, the Claymore. Mr. Edson is father to the Captain of the freshman crew. It was learned that Longacre, the regular man at No. 7 in the 'Varsity boat, and who has been out of the boat for some days, will go back to-morrow, his physician assuring him that he is in every way fit. Shattuck, who rowed at No. 5, and who has been suffering with a strained back, will also sit in the boat again to-morrow. Francis S. Bangs, President of the University Union of Columbia, and who has been here for several days, returned to New York to-day, and before going made this statement:

"The crews, both freshmen and 'Varsity, have gone over a stretch of water on time and for form. I can say that, despite the adverse criticism that seems to be so lavishly accorded our crews, they are rowing to the satisfaction of the Directors of the college, and we are sure will do our university credit. The freshman crew, in particular, is rowing very fast."

Pennsylvania's crew felt rather religious upon the eve of the battle, and decided to have religious services at their quarters. Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Judd, the Episcopal minister, was engaged to preach, and he chose the appropriate text: "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

In the afternoon the crew were visited by and entertained the Cornell 'Varsity boys, and a pleasant time was had. Ward did not take the men out. He said in response to a query as to how he thought the race on Friday would come out, that he believed that his crew could beat the time made on Friday last, but he did not care anything about it as to the boats.

At Cornell there was great quietude, except for the visit to Pennsylvania in the afternoon. Mr. Courtney said that the stories that he would change the entire crew for the 'Varsity race on Friday were without foundation. It was possible that Carter, who is a clever stroke, might be substituted for Briggs, who had lost seven pounds while in the race of Friday last, and there might, perhaps, be one more change. Then Mr. Courtney said, in his practical way:

"I believe that I could put in six new men, all of whom would give as good an account of themselves as the crew of last week, but I would lay myself open to serious criticism if they were beaten. If I took a new crew and Pennsylvania beat us, the newspapers would say that the old man was up to his old tricks, and had allowed his friends to beat him so that Yale and Harvard would have a harder nut to crack."

Webb, the New York boatbuilder, had a man up here to-day looking over the Columbia boats and arranging one of the slides and stops built in the boat to accommodate the long legs of Carter at No. 6. Waters, the boatbuilder, who made the Cornell shells, was here with some men repairing the old "icewagon" boat, so that the second 'Varsity crew could go on practicing.

Columbia's 'Varsity crew, according to statistics gathered to-night, average in weight 168 pounds, Pennsylvania 165, and Cornell 158. These weights bring the men to a much nearer weight than the crews that rowed in this city Friday last, so a question of endurance on the part of the crews, it is a fact that the Pennsylvania crew rows at least fifteen miles a day at a good stiff pace, and that Columbia's men have done five and six miles under greater pressure. Last year Pennsylvania was the freshest crew at the finish, and these are facts which make it probable that the race will be a contest much closer in its character than the one of last Friday.

The meeting of the local boat committee and the representatives from each college will be held on Tuesday night, and the officials will be selected. It is understood that George Mumford, who last year coached the Harvard crew when it rowed in these waters, will be asked to be referee. He is a graduate, and looked upon as a very desirable referee.

NEXT YEAR'S CONTEST.

Not Likely that Cornell Will Agree to a Race with Yale and Harvard Only.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—Several important facts about the future of college aquatics in this country are in evidence here to-day:

First—Cornell as victor will receive almost any proposition from Yale and Harvard that those colleges wish to make, but will not present a proposition as to future engagements.

Second—No proposition will be accepted by Cornell that compels her to join in an exclusive class with Yale and Harvard, at the sacrifice of her friendly relations with Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Third—Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will combine for races, probably upon this course, and will invite the University of Wisconsin to come in. Yale and Harvard also may enter if their exclusive dual agreement is not then in force.

Fourth—Cornell may try and arrange to race again in England with purely American methods and as the representative of American college rowing.

Cornell believes that her victory over the two other colleges compels recognition. If Harvard and Yale wish to hold or attempt to hold the record for American college rowing. It also believes that, as Cornell, as victor, is willing to row with Pennsylvania and Columbia in a spirit of true sportsmanship and to make the American championship as great a victory as possible, Yale and Harvard should come into the combination, at least until such time as it is demonstrated that they are superior to these other colleges.

Coach Courtney says in this relation: "Cornell stands ready to meet Yale and Harvard and will row with them at any and all times, but is not ready to be an unwelcome guest in the three-cornered arrangement. American spirit is against withdrawing while beaten. It has been customary over here to keep at it until pluck and skill crowns their efforts."

Capt. Andrew Boyle of Pennsylvania is even more vigorous in his ideas. To-day he said with much emphasis:

"I don't want to throw cold water upon any scheme that will lead to wide-open competition upon the part of all rowing colleges in this country, but I should say that Harvard or Yale will row with Cornell again unless Cornell agrees to a three-cornered game. I am quite positive that Cornell will refuse to listen to such a proposition, but will insist that Pennsylvania and Columbia be admitted.

"What rowing of Pennsylvania expect to see is a quadrangular race on the Hudson River course between Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and the University of Wisconsin. Wisconsin undoubtedly would like to come in, and I think she will be invited. Of course, if Yale and Harvard broaden out, they, too, would be welcome."

Cornell's navy is much averse to the proposition to again have two sets of races. One of the Directors said to-day: "Cornell will not agree next year to row twice. It is our idea that it is too trying, and, as the victors, we believe that we should have the say as to who will be allowed to row in any one set of races which we may arrange."

There are rumors of changes in the coaches of the university crews next year, the most important of which relates to Yale University. It is said that Mr. Cook is to retire, and that Wm. Beane and Foulkeepsie, who rowed on the Yale Henley crew, is slated to take his place. There is no method of confirming this statement to-night, but it is quite current.

Courtney will remain with Cornell, of course, and it is generally understood that Harvard will have another try at English methods by having Mr. Lehmann come over again next Spring. It is expected that Dr. Walter Peet, who coached Columbia in their successful year, will again take hold of Columbia. He is to be the physical director of the university and will add the position of coach to that. Ellis Ward will remain with Pennsylvania. He says he sees very good material in this year's freshman class for a big 'Varsity crew next year.

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ROWING ON THE HARLEM

Superb Weather Brings out Oarsmen From Many Clubs for Practice Spins.

UNION CREWS HARD AT WORK

Illness Will Keep Aman from Entering the People's Regatta with Nagle—The Latter in the Harlem Club Fast Four-Oared Gig.

Harlem River oarsmen were out in full force yesterday, as it was an ideal day for rowing. The Union Boat Club men were in the water as early as 10 A. M., when Capt. Cassidy started the intermediate eight-oared crew, which is training for the Springfield regatta, at work. They rowed about six miles in good form. A change is expected before the end of the week in the make-up of the crew, but at present it is rowing as follows: Francis, bow; Baum, No. 2; Hertzberg, 3; Nollenbacher, 4; Brown, 5; Farrelly, 6; Heffernan, 7; Wolf, stroke, and Volles, coxswain. Kemp and Dolan, the club's junior double gig crew, were out during the afternoon and evening.

Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Club, who is training for the intermediate single shell and gig races of the Springfield regatta, was on the river during the afternoon. He is in excellent form, and is considered a good man for the gig event.

The Atalantas had several crews out yesterday, among which were a four-oared gig crew and a scrub eight.

There was the usual Sunday gathering at the Nassau Boat Club house, and the four and eight oared barges took large parties to the club's house further up the river, near King's Bridge, where they indulged in ball playing, fishing, and swimming. Walter Mackey, the club's crack young single sculler, took a five-mile spin in the course of the afternoon.

The Bohemian junior eight are still training, and were on the river twice during the day. The seniors, however, are somewhat disheartened since the Decoration Day regatta, and are doing very little rowing, except in singles and doubles.

Aman and Nagle, the Harlem Rowing Club's double, have given up the idea of entering the People's regatta at Philadelphia, which will be held on July 5, as Aman has been seriously ill. Nagle is rowing in the Harlem Club's four-oared gig crew, which is entered in the People's regatta, and is picked as a sure winner.

The Wyanokes had their four-oared-gig crew on the water during the morning, and devoted most of the day to pleasure rowing. The barge party was to Bowery Bay and another to Cold Spring.

Capt. Aubert of the Friendships took a barge party up the river in the afternoon. The club is contemplating the purchase of a new eight-oared barge.

SERMON ON THE BOAT RACES.

The Rev. Mr. Gates Thinks They Do Harm to Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—The Rev. Mr. Gates of the Hedding M. E. Church, this city, took the boat racing for his subject to-night. He said in part:

"What profit are the races to Poughkeepsie? Many were made poorer by the races. Many a man took his first glass of whisky after the race. I am opposed to the races. When I saw ladies and gentlemen and children yelling on the streets, I thought that they were only at prayer meeting opening their mouths as loud as they did for Cornell, what a great meeting we would have!"

Hot Race Promised for Friday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—Coach Courtney, speaking to-day of the coming university race, said he believed the Cornell crew would have to row a harder race on Friday than it rowed on last Friday. One thing is very certain, that the crews in the Friday race will make every endeavor to beat the time of last Friday in the hope of demonstrating that they are very much faster than the Yale and Harvard crews. It will therefore undoubtedly be a very hotly contested race.

BOYS HURT BY GUNPOWDER.

Four Italian Children Injured by an Explosion in Brooklyn—Two Are in the Hospital.

The latent power of gunpowder, and its sudden and widespread activity when brought into contact with fire were unknown quantities to Joseph Marino, a thirteen-year-old boy, and three young companions until yesterday afternoon. The youngsters, Joseph Solinto, eleven years old; Louis Artillo and Andy Driscolo, two years older, together with Marino, live in the Italian district in the lower end of Carroll Street, Brooklyn. The Fourth of July is always a great day for the young Italians, and, like the average American youth, they begin celebrating a week or two beforehand. Lower Carroll Street yesterday was lively with intermittent pops and smallsized explosions.

At the corner of Imlay and Summit Street, Marino picked up a package containing about half a pound of powder. None of the boys had seen free gunpowder before, but the Driscolo boy, whose knowledge of many things is comprehensive for his age, examined it carefully and said it was powder, and that it made a big smoke and a big noise.

"Make it go," said little Solinto.

Marino took the package and spread it carefully on the sidewalk. The boys gathered around. A match was produced, and four heads drew near the burning paper and watched the curling flame crawl slowly toward the powder. Suddenly there was a puff. A volume of smoke shot in the air and enveloped the boys. There was silence for an instant, and then the neighborhood was filled with howls and cries. Marino and Solinto lay on the ground, while the two other boys jumped up and down screaming in pain.

A policeman sent for a Long Island College ambulance. The burns of Andy Driscolo and Louis Artillo were dressed on the spot, and their parents took them home. The other boys were taken to the hospital. Marino may lose his sight, the physicians reported, while his young companion is frightfully burned and may be disfigured for life.

A LITTLE RIOT IN HARLEM.

Dispute Over Crabs Settled with Help of Four Policemen.

It took four policemen to quell a smallsized riot last night at William McKenzie's restaurant, at 2,370 Third Avenue. Alfred W. Bates of 583 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and Michael McDonald of 600 One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, both brakemen of the New York and New Haven Railroad, went into the place and called for soft shell crabs.

They complained of the service, and told McKenzie he didn't know how to cook. This started a discussion that developed into a fight. McDonald, to emphasize what he had said, threw a couple of plates through the window. One of them hit a man, and he started in to thrash the brakeman. The noise brought a crowd and Policeman Bouden.

Policemen are not popular in the neighborhood, and the crowd stopped fighting and pitched into the officer. Policeman Albert went to the rescue, but half the crowd held him while the others pounded Bouden. Policeman Coster learned of the trouble, and, with Detective Hallahan, succeeded in restoring peace. The two brakemen were arrested. Both had to be clubbed before they would go to the station house.

Drink Grain-O and be free from that nervous restlessness often caused by coffee.—Adv.

THE YACHT-RACING CIRCUIT

There Will Be Regattas Every Day from Now Until July 7 on the Sound.

THEN THE EASTWARD CRUISE

After Several Minor Events the Larchmont Club Will Have Its Annual Regatta on Monday, July 5, and a Large Fleet Will Start.

With the regatta of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed Saturday, the yacht-racing circuit on the Sound was begun. There will be racing now every day until July 7, and then the yachts of the Atlantic Club will start on their cruise to the eastward.

The Stamford Yacht Club will have its annual regatta for all classes to-day. The start will be made at 11 o'clock, and the courses over which the yachts will sail will be triangular. On Tuesday the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have special races for the 30-footers, 51-foot yawls, 25 and 20 foot open sloops, and 30 and 25 foot cabin catboats. The 30-footers will sail over a course sixteen miles in length, the 30-foot cats and 25-foot sloops over a course thirteen and a half miles in length, and the 25-foot cats and the 20-foot sloops will go over a nine-mile course. The start will be made at noon.

The Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle will have a regatta for the 65-foot class of schooners and all classes under the 60-foot class for sloops. The regular course will be used and the start will be made at 11 o'clock. On Thursday the Horseshoe Harbor Club will have a special regatta for all classes, 30 feet and under. These races will be sailed off Larchmont, and will be started at noon. On Friday the Sea Cliff Club will have a regatta, and on Saturday the New Rochelle Club will have its annual regatta for all classes. Last year this regatta was the biggest sailed on the Sound, and the members of the club are anxious that the record shall be repeated this year. The entries for these races will close with the Regatta Committee on Thursday at the clubhouse at New Rochelle. The yachts will be started at 11 o'clock, and the courses over which the yachts will sail are triangular. The steamer Isabel has been chartered for the use of the guests of the members of the club, and will follow the races over the course.

Next week the Larchmont Club will have its annual regatta on Monday, July 5. This is one of the most important regattas sailed on the Sound during the Summer, and a large fleet of yachts is sure to be ready to start when the signal is given. The races will be over the usual triangular courses of the club, and the yachts will be started at 11:30 o'clock. The steamer Albertina has been chartered by the club for the use of the guests of the members. In the evening there will be the usual Fourth of July entertainment, with a big fireworks display. The Atlantic fleet will rendezvous at Larchmont, and the yachts will take part in the annual regatta. The Sachem, Vice Commodore F. T. Adams's yacht, will be the flagship, and in the evening there will be a meeting of Captains on the Sachem.

The American Club will have its annual regatta off Milton Point, and in the evening will give a ball in the clubhouse in honor of the Atlantic Yachtsmen. The Riverside Club will have its annual regatta on Wednesday, July 7, and in the evening there will be a reception and a big display of fireworks. The Atlantic Yachtsmen have accepted an invitation to be present, and their yachts will race in the regatta.

The next day the Atlantic Fleet will cruise to Black Rock, and then on to New London and Shelter Island.

The week after the Atlantic cruise will be devoted to trial races at Oyster Bay, to select the challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup. These races are for 20-footers. So far the boats of this class have not done very well, but the owners have been trying to get them in trim for these races.

Yachts Off Newport.

NEWPORT, June 27.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; steamer Intrepid, owned by Lloyd Phenix; schooner Sea Fox, owned by A. Tucker; schooner Quickstep, owned by F. Grinnell.

The only departure was the steamer Viking, owned by H. A. Hutchings. Yachts in the harbor are steamer Sultana, owned by J. D. Drexel; steamer Indolent, Eastern Yacht Club; sloop Navahoe, owned by Royal H. Bourne, and sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agazziz.

EXCISE LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Saloonkeepers Generally Law Abiding—Few Arrests Made.

Yesterday's conditions in regard to the enforcement of the Raines law amendments differed in no wise from those that have prevailed since the law went into effect. The clubs and Raines law hotels accommodated their usual guests and there was no lack of liquor for those who had money to pay for it in any section of the city.

Special Agent McDonald is still investigating the Tenderloin clubs, and until his work is completed and Commissioner Lyman has acted on his report, there can be no change in the situation. In the other parts of the city the police found the majority of the liquor dealers ready to obey the law, and fewer arrests were made than on any Sunday within the past three weeks.

The total arrests for the day, from midnight Saturday, were thirty-six, as against fifty-five of the previous Sunday.

Boys Broke All the Windows.

Sounds of breaking glass attracted Policeman Schultz to the vacant four-story brick building, 290 Front Street, corner of Roosevelt, last night. As he approached about forty boys scampered away. One lad, Daniel Murphy, twelve years old, of 19 Cherry Street, was caught. His pockets were full of white pebbles such as are used by the street pavers. Examination showed that nearly every pane of glass in the building had been broken. Murphy was sent to the Gerry Society rooms.

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Every Day in the Year
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An Unprecedented Service.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
At 10 o'clock the North Shore Limited will leave Grand Central Station every morning, arriving in Chicago Michigan Central at 9 o'clock next morning.
Returning, this train leaves Chicago at 12:30 P. M., arriving Grand Central Station next day at 1:30 P. M.
LAKE SHORE LIMITED.
At 5 P. M. every day the Lake Shore Limited leaves Grand Central Station for Chicago by the Lake Shore Route, arriving next morning at Cleveland, 7:15, Chicago, 4 P. M.
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The 16½-hour ride on the magnificent trains between New York and Buffalo, along the historic Hudson River, and through the beautiful Mohawk Valley, makes the finest one-day railroad ride in the world.
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NEWS OF THE TROTTERS

The New York Driving Club Proposes to Hold Another Meeting Before Long.

WILL COMMENCE JULY 20

But the Most Interesting Event Will Be the Appearance of Top Notch Pacers at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Next Monday.

Now that the trotting campaign is in active progress, there are few horses left for the dress parade at Fleetwood and Parkway, which is held at the opening of each week. The fliers in training are too busy with their regular work to furnish diversion for the road drivers, who are always ready with a match to catch a trial, and the amateur reinsmen have the field pretty much to themselves.

In this city there is a lot of grumbling among the road men over the invasion of Jerome Avenue by the trolley lines. With this last of the up-town streets fit for speeding practically closed to the fast horses the men who stay in town during the Summer are badly off for driving. Nobody can hazard a prediction as to when the speedway will be completed, and the only chance for a spin is to cross the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry and jog down to the Oecan Parkway, in Brooklyn.

There is still enough life in the Driving Club of New York for a project to hold another meeting prior to the big programme for Grand Circuit week in September. It is proposed to open enough classes to occupy four days next month, commencing July 20. The purses are not likely to be larger than those of the Spring meeting, which were $500 each. With the crack performers away in Ohio at that time, the local trainers would have their opportunity, and, the entrance fees being light, the modest card would doubtless be well patronized.

Of far greater interest, however, is the first appearance of the top-notch pacers at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, on Monday next. The purse of $6,000 has attracted such celebrities as John R. Gentry, holder of the world's record in harness; Star Pointer, who has the fastest average for three heats; Robert J., who was king of the sulky until Gentry dethroned him last September, and Frank Agan, a campaigner of high quality. It has not yet been announced whether Gentry or his stable companion, Robert J., is to start in this race, but if the former is scratched the money consideration is reduced one-half. This will be atoned for by a tilt at the record to old-style sulky over a regulation track. Johnstone paced in 2:06¼ in 1884, and that feat has never been repeated under the same conditions.

All of the candidates for the first valuable prize of the year are now at the historic old track near Hartford. Star Pointer was the latest arrival, reaching Charter Oak on Friday from his training quarters at Pimlico Course, Baltimore. It is said that he worked in 2:04 before being sent North, covering one quarter in 0:28½. John R. Gentry has not done so fast a mile, but he has thrown a high-wheel sulky in 2:09¾, pacing the last quarter in 0:29. There will be a special train over the New Haven Road from this city on the day of the race, leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:02 in the morning. It will reach the track at 12:30, breaking the record between the points named, and returns to New York directly after the last heat is over.

The New England Circuit, the most important one in the East until the Grand Circuit reaches Glens Falls, in August, continues this week at Readville, near Boston. Already the rate of speed shown at the Hub is unusually high, including one mile below 2:10, when Prince Alert reduced his record at Mystic Park to 2:09¾. From Boston the scene shifts to Portland next week on the splendid track at Rigley Park, where John R. Gentry came within half a second of reaching the two-minute goal. Then the horses return to Boston and fill engagements at the old Mystic Course again, beginning on the same day—July 13—that the Grand Circuit starts at Detroit.

Several local teams have already joined the ranks at Boston, and there will be another addition this week. John Cheney, who came from Point Pleasant, on the eastern part of the State this Spring and opened a public stable on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, has selected ten of his pupils as being fit to meet the cracks of the New England Circuit. Only one of these is a pacer, the bay mare Artful Maid, 2:13¾. She is related to John R. Gentry, both being by the same sire, Ashland Wilkes.

The fastest of the trotters is King Princeps, with 2:15 to his credit, and there are two others with records below 2:20, Dixiette and Peter, each of them having scored 2:17¼. Peter is Trainer Cheney's own property, and Dixienette is a gray mare, owned by Dean Sage, the rich Albany fancier. Gussie Leonard, 2:24¾, and Roy, 2:26½, complete the list of the matured campaigners, leaving four that have yet to win their spurs. Two of these, Town Lady and Evonla, are from Parkville Farm, both of good stock, the former by Wilton, dam by Red Wilkes. Evonia is bred exactly like Cheney's old favorite, Fanny Wilcox, 2:10¾, and is four years old.

W. S. Dickerman, of this city, who has some choice stock at his country residence near Mamaroneck, sent his young trotter, Florian, to Cheney for development, and he will make his début at Boston. He is a bay gelding of five years, by Bellini, who was one of the stars in the Grand Circuit of 1893, when he scored 2:12¾. The last of the untried ones is Idreno, by Jerome Eddy, dam by Rochester. He is a strapping big fellow that Cheney picked up a few yeas ago and handled carefully until he was sufficiently matured to take to the races.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Cincinnati and Cleveland Won the Two League Games Played Yesterday.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	37	14	.725
Baltimore	35	15	.700
Cincinnati	32	17	.653
New York	31	19	.620
Brooklyn	26	23	.510
Pittsburg	25	25	.500
Cleveland	25	26	.490
Philadelphia	25	29	.463
Washington	21	29	.420
Louisville	19	31	.380
Chicago	19	33	.365
St. Louis	11	43	.204

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 2.
At Chicago—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 0.

To-day's Games.

Brooklyn in Boston.
Baltimore in New York.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Cleveland.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.
Louisville in Chicago.

Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The Cincinnatis again defeated the Louisvilles to-day in one of the most exciting games seen here this season. Cunningham pitched a fine game, but had miserable support. Attendance, 8,000. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; Louisville, 8. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Peltz; Louisville, Cunningham and Butler. Errors—Louisville, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 0.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Johnny Powell, a Chicago boy, was on the slab for the Clevelands to-day, and pitched a great game, shutting out the locals and allowing but six scattered hits. Anson and Everitt were the only locals able to connect with his delivery, and their hits came when the bases were unoccupied. Griffith was effective excepting in the sixth. Attendance, 8,900. Score:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 6. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donohue; Cleveland, Powell and Criger. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 12; Rochester, 10.
At Paterson—Paterson, 11; Reading, 7.
At Newark—Newark, 9; Hartford, 8.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Toronto, 3.

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Regular 1896 and 1897 *Pierce Bicycles*, with low frames and 26 in. wheels, just right for your Boy or Girl, at 40% off list.
GIRLS' WHEELS. Our well known Queen City make:
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Second hand 1896 Pierce Wheels at $30.00 and $40.00.
OTHER SECOND HAND WHEELS VERY CHEAP.
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105 Chambers St., New York. 1980 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.
1434 Broadway, New York. 253 Main St., Orange, N. J.

POLO AT MEADOWBROOK

Tournament of a Week Opens To-day on the Field at Westbury.

TEAMS TO PLAY FOR CLUB CUPS

Society Is Expected to Attend in Force and an Attractive Programme Has Been Arranged—Changes in the Rules for This Meeting.

The polo field of the Meadowbrook Club, at Westbury, L. I., will be the scene of activity this week by the Eastern wielders of the ball and mallet. The tournament for the Meadowbrook Club Cups, which opens this afternoon, with a game between the Dedham and First Meadowbrook teams, is an annual affair which attracts all of the New York members of the Hempstead colony, and a number of other well-known society people from this city, and if the afternoon is fine a large number of drags and other fancy traps may be expected on the grounds.

The programme for the week is an attractive one, and, as most of the players have been chasing the ball for some time past at the tournament of the Philadelphia Country Club, exciting play may be expected. Two games will be played to-morrow—the first between the Devon and Rockaway third teams and the second between the Philadelphia Country Club and Rockaway first teams. Rockaway second against Meadowbrook second and the Country Club of Westchester against the winner of the second event of Monday is the programme for Wednesday.

The winners of the first and second events of Tuesday will cross mallets on Thursday, and on Friday the winners of the first and second events of Wednesday will be pitted against each other. The finals will be played Saturday. The games for the cups will be played by teams of four, individual prizes to be won outright.

In order to meet the stipulations under which the cups are to be awarded, the polo rules for the Meadowbrook events only have been changed slightly. In this tournament if the ball is hit behind the back line by one of the players whose line it is, that side shall hit the ball off from the centre of the goal line, between the posts, and all the defending sides shall remain behind the line until the ball is hit off, the attacking line being free to place themselves where they choose, but not within twenty-five yards of the ball. This penalty will not be exacted should the ball glance off either a pony or a player.

Another change in the rules provides that when a foul is declared by the referee, the game shall be stopped, (time taken out,) and the side which may be fouled may claim either of the following penalties:

First—A free hit from where the ball was when the foul took place, none of the opposing side to be within ten yards of the ball, or

Second—That the side which caused the foul take the ball back and hit it off from behind its own goal line.

WINTER RACING IN THE SOUTH.

Eastern Stables to be Represented at the Crescent City Track.

Many of the prominent racing stables of the East, among them those of Michael F. and Philip J. Dwyer, will be represented at the meeting of the Crescent City Jockey Club, New Orleans, La., next Winter. The meeting is to open Nov. 13, when the Inaugural Handicap, for three-year-olds, will be the main attraction, and racing will continue thereafter for more than 100 days. The entries for this event, and for all of the other fixtures will close on Oct. 23

The Preliminary Derby Handicap, with $3,000 added, will probably bring out the crack two-year-olds of the West and some from the East. It will be run on Dec. 15.

The Crescent City Derby, which will be the richest event of the meeting, the guaranteed value being $4,000, will be decided on March 1. It is likely that some of the promising two-year-olds racing now in the East will be entered, and in the lot may be the one that will develop as the crack three-year-old of next year. In all, the association will add $22,500 to the stake events.

The fixtures, besides those already named, are as follows: Thanksgiving Handicap, of $1,000, Nov. 25; Magnolia Selling Stakes, of $1,000, Dec. 1; Palmetto Hurdle Handicap, of $1,000, Dec. 8; Audubon Handicap, of $1,000, Dec. 22; Jackson Handicap, of $1,000, Jan. 8, 1898; Gentilly Handicap, of $1,000, Jan. 19; Ponce de Leon Handicap, of $1,000, Jan. 26; Merchants' Handicap, of $1,500, Feb. 2; George Washington Handicap, of $1,000, and Carnival Handicap, of $1,000, Feb. 22; St. Patrick Handicap, of $1,000, March 17.

The second issue of stakes, for two-year-olds and all ages, with other specials, will close on Jan. 1, 1898.

***

Handicapper Vosburgh has assigned the following weights for the Bay Hurdle Handicap of $1,500, which will be run on Wednesday at Sheepshead Bay: McKee, 165 pounds; Kindig, 160; Flushing, 158; Fugitive, 154; Kilkenny, 153; Garner, 147; Ajax, 145; April Fool, Phoebus, and Brown Red, 140 each; Baroness and Waltzer, 137 each; Article, 136; Sir Arlington and Antonio, 135 each; Monaco, 134; Alakuma, Republican, and Maretti, 130 pounds each.

The Winnipegs at Henley.

LONDON, June 27.—The Winnipegs rowed over the first half of the course yesterday in the unusually fast time of 3 minutes and 34 seconds. They finished fresh and declared that they could hold the same pace for the entire distance.

The Sporting Life will say to-morrow: "If they can stay the whole course even at a lower speed, they will be ugly customers to deal with."

Flunckernickel Wins the German Derby.

HAMBURG, June 27.—The German Derby, valued at 100,000 marks, was won to-day by Count von Henckel's Flunckernickel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CUBBERLEY, NELSON S.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of June, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against NELSON S. CUBBERLEY, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Nelson S. Cubberley, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September, 1897.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1897.

LEWIS M. CHAPMAN, Assignee.
DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je7-law8wM&jy12

Fourth of July and Vacation Sale
$5.00
Your choice of $15.00 Golf-Bicycle Suits, of good material, and suitable for Bicycling or Vacation wear.
$2.75 Golf-Bicycle Suits that formerly sold for $7.00.
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Golf Bicycle Hose, . . 50c., 65c.
Duck Trousers, ... 95c.
Leather Belts, ... 20c.
Silk-Lined Caps, . . . 50c.
Bathing Suits, ... 75c. up
$50 SPALDING BICYCLES
New, 1896 models, with '97 tires and Christy Saddle. Spalding's guarantee. Men's $50; Women's $60. Sold on installments.
The Best Bicycle Bargain of the Year $60
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

WASHINGTON AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—EVELINE A. KOERBER, an infant, by Eugene Durnin, her guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against MARTHA W. PRINCE and another, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment in partition and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and bearing date the 28th day of May, 1897, I, Gilbert M. Speir, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of June, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said interlocutory judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue distant two hundred and sixteen (216) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, (formerly Marble,) and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth (formerly Marble) Street three hundred (300) feet to the easterly side of Vanderbilt (formerly Railroad) Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Vanderbilt (formerly Railroad) Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Seventy-eighth (formerly Marble) Street three hundred (300) feet to the westerly side of Washington Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Washington Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1897. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

DURNIN & YATES, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
je7-2aw8wM&Th&je28

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Jennie Blum and Isaac Wallach, as executors, &c., of ALBERT BLUM, deceased, vs. CLARENCE DAVIS, Samuel Davis, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 12th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant westerly two hundred feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the said southerly side of Seventy-second Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-first Street and Seventy-second Street; and thence westerly along said centre line sixteen feet and eight inches;

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Music Teachers' Convention—Concert at 8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—CONEY ISLAND—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

ENGLAND'S PRIDE.

Britain's purpose to guard her own and keep the inviolate sea was abundantly manifested by the immense naval show at Portsmouth. The two-fold plan of the Jubilee, as an exposition of the greatness and the power of the British Empire, has now been worked out to completion. If other nations have heeded the lesson, the pathway of that imperial destiny must now be considered clear.

There has been no vulgar feature in the Jubilee programme from beginning to end. No trade, no shopkeeping, no Birmingham hardware or Sheffield cutlery, no Manchester cotton. Not a moment was wasted on such trivialities as Science, Art, and Literature, in which some Englishmen have excelled. The first Reform bill and Magna Charta were for this occasion unknown to English history.

The symbols of Power were the sole components of the great triumph. Not the power of the people, of the House of Commons, or of the Constitution—who cared for these modern idealities? It was the power of the throne, manifested by these men of all colors from all corners of the earth, the Indian Princes in subordinate alliance, and the colonial functionaries. In the persons of these representatives something like one-quarter of the inhabitants of the globe came to pay homage to one person, their sovereign. It was the power of the land and sea forces, exemplified in the gorgeous military display of the procession and in the marvelous show of marine fighting machines at Spithead. There were ten battleships there of over 14,000 tons and 10,000 horse power; two cruisers of 14,000 tons and 25,000 horse power. Four 12-inch 50-ton guns were in the armament of some of these, and the Benbow and the Sanspareil carried each a 111-ton gun. All told, there were 166 pennants, and, excluding the ships of supply and convenience, there were 135 craft built for smashing and killing. Only four of the twenty-one battleships and not one of the forty-three cruisers had been built ten years ago.

With perfectly justifiable complacency England assumes that after this showing of her power not only will her colonies feel assured of her protection, but that other nations will be disposed to cultivate her friendship. They will be so disposed, and the pains they took to be duly represented at the jubilee and to join in sincere congratulations to the Queen proves that they have been so disposed in the past.

But it is not the power of the sovereign, not the power of her armed forces, nor the length of her muster roll of subjects that makes other peoples extend the right hand of friendship to Englishmen. As others see them, particularly as we Americans see them, their just pride and their greatness spring from things which had no place in the jubilee ceremonies.

A DIFFERENCE.

The late Collector KILBRETH, when he first took the Collectorship, remarked to the writer that it would have been an impossible place had he not been protected by the civil service rules.

Judge KILBRETH was precisely the kind of public office to realize that the civil service rules, so far from hampering him, left him free to perform as he wished and was able to perform them the duties which he owed to no party, but to the entire public. He was in no sense an office seeker, and he had nothing but disgust for the work of an officemonger. He chafed a good deal at even the relatively small number of places which were within his "gift," and declared that the pressure for these cost him more time and strength at the beginning of his term than did his essentially public duties. He used to relate with much humor the devices to which the place hunters resorted to get his ear outside the hours that he fixed for them, while some of them excited his honest scorn.

Fortunately for the public, Judge KILBRETH'S successor, since he will be in the Federal service, will also be protected by the rules. Possibly he may not take the same view of his duties to the public and to party. If the office is used as President MCKINLEY has avowed his shameful willingness to use it, to "aid in the election of a Republican Mayor," the appointee will regard the rules, not as a protection, but as a nuisance. In that case the rules will nevertheless be a protection to the public against the Collector. That ought not to be necessary, but it is the virtue of an honest civil service system that it greatly aids an honest officer and greatly restrains one who is not honest.

It is a disgrace to the State of New York that at the moment when the merit system has attained its highest development under the Federal Government it has been made the object of a deliberate effort, by law, to undermine and destroy it. For every great office under the State or City Government is by Gov. BLACK'S hostile legislation deprived of precisely the protection against office hunters and spoilsmen which Judge KILBRETH was so glad to find. And every man appointed to the head of such an office can, if he choose, prostitute his appointing power as completely to party use as was ever done in the worst days. It was this deliberate overthrow of the standard of decent public action by the Governor and the deliberate restoration of party despotism and corruption in the public service that makes Mr. SHEPARD'S denunciation of Gov. BLACK'S "savagery" so telling. The Governor, so far as he can, has brought about a relapse into barbarism in the State and city service. Even the office holders of his own party resist the process, but if the Governor had his way, public duty would be abolished and obligation to the party machine set up in its stead.

THE EPIDEMIC OF LYNCHING.

A correspondent, whose letter we published the other day, insisted that the women of Urbana were right in saying that the lynching at that place indicated a defect in the law of Ohio. In this view the lynchers were simply supplementing the deficiencies of the legislators and calling attention to the necessity for amending the law so as to make the offense capital for which the victim of the mob had been duly sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. The inference was that if the populace could have expected that the prisoner would have been put to death by law, they would not have been under the painful necessity of putting him to death outside of the law.

This ingenious theory is not borne out by the facts. A few days after the Urbana lynching there was a lynching in Maryland very similar to it, with one notable exception. In this case, also, the prisoner was duly tried, convicted, and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law before the mob took the law into its own hands and killed him. The difference was that in Ohio the extreme penalty of the law is imprisonment for twenty years, and in Maryland it is death. That made no difference in the procedure of the mob. The fact indicates that a mob, going about to hang a criminal, does not do so under the sense of a painful necessity at all. It does it with a savage joy, and simply gives the rein to its own murderous passion, a passion as dangerous as that the excesses of which it pretends to punish.

Saturday's papers reported a lynching and an attempted lynching which bring into strong relief the real temper of a lynching mob. In one of these cases a negro was lynched because he was believed to have murdered a white man. This was thus not "the usual crime" for which lynching is excused upon the ground that swift retribution is necessary to deter those who are tempted to perpetrate it. Murder is capital by the law of Mississippi, and there was no doubt that if the prisoner had committed it he would be brought to justice. The mob killed him, not because from a public point of view there was anything to gain by killing him, but because the mob was composed of murderous persons who saw a chance to commit murder with impunity, since it was a murderer they were to murder.

There is of course a suggestion in the circumstances of an element of race hostility. It does, in fact, seem very doubtful whether the murder was so exceptionally atrocious that it would have been avenged in the same way if the murdered man and the murderer had both been of the same color. The other case, the case at Key West, has issued in an avowed war of races. A negro had been caught, charged with "the usual crime," lodged in jail, and arraigned in court, when an attempt was made to lynch him. The blacks, who had been forewarned that such an attempt would be made, had mustered in force to prevent it. The attempt was made, but it failed, and the result was that the two races are openly arrayed against each other in Key West, the blacks far outnumbering the whites. But this is not the chief advantage they have. The chief advantage is that they are in the right. They do not, so far as appears, threaten to resist the legal trial and punishment of a criminal of their own race. They are merely resisting an attempt to put him to death in advance of a trial. They are the champions of law and order in Key West, while the whites are the champions of lawlessness. This is a humiliating position for the white men, but they have brought the humiliation on themselves. There is no safe and no just and no civilized ground to take but that, in all cases, the law shall take its course, and justice be done according to law.

"EMBARRASSING THE WHOLE BILL."

Toward the close of the Senate's first overhauling of the Tariff bill, when the silk schedule came up for what is called "consideration," Senator JONES of Arkansas denounced the rates as ranging from 70 per cent. to 700 per cent. This was warmly denied by Senator PLATT of Connecticut, who said that the rates did not "average more than 75 per cent." Thereupon Mr. WHITE of California moved a proviso that none of the duties on silk fabrics should exceed 75 per cent. It was rejected. Then he moved a 100 per cent. limit, and that was rejected. Finally he moved that the limit should be 200 per cent. Mr. PLATT resisted even this. "It was," he protested, "a movement to embarrass the whole bill." The proposition was rejected.

Now, what Mr. PLATT says is perfectly true. It would embarrass the present Tariff bill to have any limit whatever applied to its exactions. Why? Because then the managers of the Republican Party would be unable to make such private terms as they find necessary and desirable with particular interests in the market for legislative favors. That is the only possible source of embarrassment. Undoubtedly it exists. It is very disgraceful, and Mr. PLATT should be ashamed to confess it. His own plea in excuse is the severest condemnation of the policy and motives of his party.

Consider a moment what a duty on imports is and what it purports to be in the protectionist theory. It is, in actual operation, a tax on the purchase of foreign goods; it adds to the cost of these and enables a home producer to enhance his prices and his profit. The protectionist theory is that this is necessary to offset the higher price of labor in the United States. But even a protectionist must admit that labor is only a part of the cost of imported goods. If an article cost, say, $1 abroad, if the labor was 80 per cent. of the cost, and if labor was worth but one-half what is paid here, a tax of 40 cents or 40 per cent. ad valorem would cover the difference in the cost of labor. This is an extravagantly favorable case for the protectionists, for labor does not usually represent 80 per cent. of the total cost, and the cost of labor is not usually less by one-half. Yet the average duty in this tariff is far above 40 per cent.; the average on the silk fabrics referred to is admitted to be 75 per cent. The bill takes from the consumer far more than can possibly be needed to offset difference in the cost of labor.

This is true of the average rates. But what can be said of the frequent cases of rates of 100 per cent. and over and of the refusal to put a limit of even 200 per cent.? If the foreigner got his labor for nothing, 160 per cent. would necessarily protect home labor. If his workmen paid him the price of the article for the privilege of making it, 200 per cent. would still protect home labor. What, then, is the motive for refusing all limit to duties? Simply the desire to be able, not to protect the wages of labor, but to increase the profits of their employers—for a consideration. The whole business is plain, every-day job-lot corruption.

WOMAN IN MUSIC.

At the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association a lady read a paper on woman's work in musical composition. She was wise enough to confine most of her paper to the safe field of prophecy. She told her hearers what woman would do in the future in musical creation. Perhaps her prophecies will be fulfilled. We sincerely hope they will. But if they are not fulfilled in the lifetime of her hearers, those amiable listeners may die in the faith that they will be some day.

Up to the present time, however, woman has achieved practically nothing in music, except as a performer, and as such she has equaled man only in song. It is, of course, not fair to compare woman violinists with men, because the violin is not woman's chosen instrument. Custom or convention or the fact that it is the parlor instrument has allotted the piano to woman. The number of young women who have taken lessons in piano playing is simply enormous. It must be many times greater than the number of men who have done so. Yet there has been no female Liszt, Rubinstein, Taussig, d'Albert, or Paderewski. The names of ESSIPOFF, CARRENO, MENTER, and AUS DER OHE will hardly stand comparison with them. Even in numbers men have excelled. The amiable lady who spoke to the music teachers, however, was not so much troubled about the predominance of men as executive musicians. It was in the domain of composition that she declared women had been kept down. She attributed their backwardness partly to lack of opportunities for education and partly to "the prejudice against women's venturing out of their domestic duties."

Now, there have been abundant schools for women ever since old PIETRO BIMBO declined to let his daughter ELENA study the monochord under ADRIAN WILLAERT in 1529. That ought to dispose of the charge of lack of facilities for musical education. As for the prejudice, there could never be a moment's ground for that, for if there is anything in the world which is essentially a home pursuit it is the composition of music. It would not take a woman away from her domestic duties any more than literary work would, and there is no prejudice against woman's engaging in that, nor do men refuse to award the laurel to the Sapphos, the Elizabeth Brownings, the George Eliots, or the Charlotte Brontës.

The truth is that woman has abundant opportunity for complete musical education, and that there would not easily be found a more suitable occupation for her than the composition of music. The one obstacle which has prevented woman from attaining a high degree of excellence in this work is the fact that it is absolutely and purely a creative process. The musical composer, if he is original, can get no help outside of himself. He cannot borrow a figure of speech from a beauty of nature as a poet can, nor can he find his characters in humanity as the novelist does. He must evolve his thought wholly from his own soul, working as he does in an art which is a pure product of human intellect. Until woman displays some new and unsuspected fitness for creative processes, she is not likely to usurp man's functions in the musical world any more than anywhere else.

THE OBSTINATE TURK.

Now that the Victorian Jubilee has passed, with its engrossing splendor and significance, the attention of Europe is again turned to the still unsettled and still perilous situation in Thessaly. All reports agree that up to the present time the acts of the Government of Turkey have been in direct conflict with the Sultan's professed desire to satisfy the powers. Troops have been steadily poured into Thessaly, and the lowest estimate places the army now there at a quarter of a million. The problem that faces the powers is how the Sultan, with this force, can be persuaded or driven out of the province. Anything less than that would be an open acknowledgment that Europe, which for fifty years has proclaimed its right to control the policy of Turkey, and which, within twenty years, has allowed her to be deprived of nearly the whole of her possessions on the Continent, is now helpless to suppress resistance to its wishes. To the Turks and to the Mohammedans of all Asia and Africa this would be a proclamation that the era of European conquest had again opened for the Crescent. The consequences of such a confession by Europe and such a conviction in the minds of the Mussulman peoples throughout the world are appalling to contemplate. Nothing short of the certainty of a general European war would explain the toleration of so tremendous a peril.

If the Sultan shall not yield, one of two things must be done. Either a joint movement must be made to compel him to leave Thessaly, or one of the powers must be asked to undertake the task, with the full approval and moral support of the others. In the latter case, Russia is the logical choice. Against this choice Germany will protest and will do all in her power to resist it. But while Germany bars the way to united action by the powers, the alliance between Russia and France is being made steadily more conspicuous. The visit of President FAURE to St. Petersburg is clearly determined upon, and while there are difficulties in the way, they will promptly disappear the moment it is understood to be necessary as a demonstration against Germany. To such a combination it is likely that Austria-Hungary can be joined closely enough to give to it all the strength that empire can spare, for the internal troubles of the dual empire will much more incline her toward Russia than toward Germany. Great Britain cannot, without terrible disgrace, see any province of Europe once freed from the Turk again given over to his savage rule. If, as now seems the case, the German Emperor alone is standing out against the expulsion of Turkey from Greece, he will not be able to accomplish his object without risks which even so rash and headstrong a ruler may hesitate to take.

SENTIMENT IN LIFE AND FICTION.

In a suit for divorce that is now pending in Plainfield, N. J., and is a topic of absorbing interest to the polite society of that town of beautiful shade trees and frequently agreeable people, some of the testimony excites interest of a purely literary character and may, therefore, be commented upon without prejudice or injustice to either plaintiff or defendant. We refer to the revelation of the employment of two famous works of fiction, with certain passages marked, as media of amatory correspondence. There is nothing new in this method of communicating ideas, for it has been employed often before, and was in vogue ages ago, not only in real life, but more substantially and convincingly in fiction itself.

Nor is it surprising that persons supposed to have a common amatory bond should seek mutual consolation in works of fiction treating of the great theme of sexual and romantic love in a manner admitted by the critics of literature and proclaimed by mere men and women to be true to human nature. On the other hand, it must be admitted that fondness for such works of literary art is no proof of wantonness or neglect of strict social duty. Do we not all know that, on a certain noteworthy occasion, that representative of chaste and constant wifehood who in the esteem of mankind surpasses even Penelope and Mrs. Micawber, the noble Imogen, had been reading the story of Philomela, who was changed into a swallow about the same time her treacherous lover, Tereus, was translated into a hoopoo, or upupa epops, a bird that otherwise would have been remarked, beyond purely ornithological limits, only for its general resemblance to an American Indian chief in war paint in the act of taking a sherry cobbler?

What really interests, in this Plainfield matter, is the fact that the writings of a whole school of modern novelists, and many unrelated works of supposed distinction, which should have been equally useful for the purpose, were neglected for the sake of two venerable stand-bys like "Jane Eyre" and the English translation of "Wilhelm Meister." Not that the text of Miss BRONTE or that of GOETHE in his "Elective Affinity" period is not admirably suited, in richness of expression, and exact reflection of various moods, to the purpose in question; but one is surprised at first that newer works equally suitable should not have been also on hand. "Ouida" may or may not be countenanced in Plainfield, but, for that matter, she is already more surely out of date than CHARLOTTE BRONTE. Of the recent novels that might have been expected to supply the place of those older books, however, one is made aware, after an effort to recall their titles, that they are only vaguely treasured in the memory.

For, of course, the "inevitableness" of "Anna Karenina," the stern gravity of its vivid picture of life, makes it a book to be generally shunned except when one is in the mood to feel most keenly his own virtue and deplore most strongly the weakness of others—a mood common enough to account for its commercial success. The same objection, in this case, applies to the social studies of TURGENEFF and the modern Russians generally, while the novels of THOMAS HARDY, or most of them, are also too sombre to be used as sentimental symbols. Our native novelists, of late years, are too dry and practical in their imitations of love-making, choosing to picture men and women who habitually conceal their thoughts and ignore their feelings, while those books of GEORGE MEREDITH that would answer the purpose, such as "Lord Ormond and His Aminta," are objectionable on the ground that their language is not to be called, without qualification, the inheritance of our race. In a larger sense the same objection applies to recent French fiction, most of which is out of the question for other reasons. There remain, therefore, only the books every habitual novel reader has felt compelled to read, and yet must admit, on pressure, that he has already nearly forgotten, the "Dodoes" and "Rubicons" and "Yellow Asters" of a passing fancy that has already passed. Thus it is that, after some pondering over the matter, the conclusion is reached that our own particular epoch is not rich in works of sentiment devoid of irony.

"The Republicans are justified in treating the Citizens' Union as a hostile political organization. It is hostile not only to the Republican Party, but also to the welfare of all the people of New York. We are to have a square fight between Bryanism and civilization in New York next November, and a Republican ticket representing one side and the Tammany Hall ticket representing the other are all that we shall need."

Oh, why bother with things so raw and recent as the issues of last year? Give us something ripe. Let's fight over again the Folger campaign of '82 and the forged proxy. "STEVE" FRENCH always insisted that it was genuine. Give us "fifty-four forty or fight." What's the matter with the Alien and Seditious acts? Couldn't we get our blood to boil once more over the Stamp Tax? Take any old issue that will keep our minds off the real issues, among which PLATT and the Raines law are dangerously conspicuous.

The Prince of WALES shows a sickening disregard of the hatters by "starting a new hat" in midsummer, when the Summer stock is on the shelves and the factories are turning out Fall and Winter styles. The hat favored by his Royal Highness appears to be a bell-crowned, rolling-brimmed, white and "fluffy" beaver, something like the one Mr. MANSFIELD wears in "Beau Brummell." The news is momentous, of course, and big with the promise of results which it will be interesting to observe. A man who would discard the light straw hat and put a big white beaver bandbox on his head under torrid suns at fashion's dictate would also wear a bearskin shako and deerskin mittens if the Prince of WALES should appear in them.

He [Mr. Low] does not wish to be a candidate unless all the friends of good government unite in his support. This means that the Republican organization may, if it so desires, nominate him, and that the Citizens' Union may, if it chooses, follow suit. But he will not be the candidate of a clique of political amateurs who would have no potency in a campaign. It follows that if he is nominated it must be by the Republican organization, and that he must stand on the platform of that organization.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

A roundabout and unconvincing way of trying to demonstrate that two and two make five. The Republicans may nominate Mr. Low. There is no law to prevent their doing it. The law of self-preservation, indeed, may compel them to nominate him in order to avert the disaster of a terrific defeat with a straight party candidate. But they cannot compel him to stand on their platform or be their servant. "I must be free to serve New York according to my own judgment," he wrote in his letter to the Citizens' Union. He will acknowledge no other obligation than that "to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty."

The last Congress forbade Mr. WILSON, then Postmaster General, to carry out his plan of consolidating Post Offices for the purpose of improving the service and saving money, because it was declared "impracticable." There will be no Postmaster of Brooklyn after January, nothing but a "Superintendent," and all the offices of Greater New York will have to be worked together. The department finds no trouble in making the arrangements, and the majority in Congress is reported to be ready to vote the necessary salaries to secure a good "Superintendent" for Brooklyn. He will, of course, be a Republican.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Claiming and possessing, as it does, certain elements of superiority that, having nothing to do with military excellence, might easily detract from it, the Seventh Regiment is constantly regarded by the public, and especially by other members of the National Guard, with a closeness of attention not eactly loving, and readier to criticise than to admire. All must admit, however, that the Seventh endures this scrutiny with amazing success. Always held rigorously to the standard of perfection, it silences would-be rivals by surpassing them in just those directions where rivalry is most hopeful of success.

—When it was announced a few weeks ago that the Captain of an English ship had discovered in mid-Atlantic a hitherto uncharted islet, the almost universal inclination in maritime circles was to laugh at the report and to jeer at a Captain who could mistake an overturned wreck for a rock. Now people are not quite so sure that the little island does not exist, for its discoverer has answered his critics with such exact details of what he saw, and has denied so indignantly that he could have been deceived, that now there is a tendency toward believing him. The rock was sighted early in May last from the ship Crompton, in calm weather and broad daylight, close at hand. It was seen by every one on board, and so sure were they all of its character that it was not deemed necessary to lower a boat and attempt a landing. The position was carefully taken as latitude 47 degrees north, longitude 37 degrees 20 minutes west, or, translated into landsman's language, 500 miles northwest of the Azores and 700 miles east of Newfoundland. This is a point on the ocean a little out of the regular highways, and one where a rock of that kind, rising only a few inches above the surface, might long remain unknown except to those cast upon it in a storm. They, for obvious reasons, would never bring to shore the news of its existence. In rough weather the islet would be invisible, and in a calm its dripping sides, partly overgrown with seaweed, would be taken for a derelict. Similar rocks in seas more frequently traversed have been found in very recent times, notably one near the Skerries, off the English coast, and in 1876 a tiny island, sighted directly in the route of steamers approaching Queensland, was not found by the Admiralty surveyors till several years later. In the interval they had derided it as a myth. The Crompton's find, if find it is, may be the explanation of many a dark and dismal tragedy, like the loss of the Naronic and the City of Boston, and further news in regard to it will be awaited impatiently by those who trust their lives or their fortunes to the great waters.

—Still the sidewalk near the northeastern corner of City Hall Park is made every afternoon the camping ground of idle men and boys, all tramps or trampish, if one may judge by their appearance and manners, and still the policemen on their way to or from the neighboring station push their way through the unsavory crowd with a patience that is little less than miraculous. Business men and business women hurrying to the bridge stairs are put to an irritating delay there every day, and they lose vast amounts of valuable temper from the enforced study they give to this municipal mystery. Is it to last all Summer?

—An expert connected with the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department has been studying the white pine supply of this country, and has reached the conclusion that those who assume to tell within a few years how long it will last, have not sufficiently considered the conditions governing consumption. At the present rate there would be none of this most useful of woods left in the East after fifteen years, and forty would see the Pacific slope swept bare of it. As pine grows scarcer, however, its price will rise, substitutes will be used whenever possible, and the consumption will grow less and less. There is no real danger that the genus will be exterminated, for long before the last pines are threatened, the country will be aroused to the absolute necessity for intelligent forest culture. Nothing very effective in this direction is likely to be attempted until Americans are reduced to a much smaller supply of lumber than they now possess. At present they are using for all purposes about 350 cubic feet of wood per capita each year, while in England people get along moderately well with only 18 cubic feet. Tariff laws, according to this authority, will not change the final result, for Canada's trees are going the same way as ours, and will be saved at last in like manner. A duty on Canadian lumber, by advancing prices, will simply hasten the inevitable substitution of brick and stone for wood as the ordinary building material, and leave the white pine to be used for purposes in which itis really better than anything else.

PERSONAL.

—COURTNEY'S wonderful success as a trainer, curiously enough, is least surprising to those who knew him best in the days when no terms of contemptuous denunciation were considered too strong for application to him as an oarsman. Even then the whole science of rowing was his, and he could easily have become the champion of the world had he been able to maintain in races the speed that was always at his command while preparing for them. Something was lacking in him, however, the something that gains strength for a man from desperate need, and time and again he avoided contests with inferior oarsmen or allowed them to beat him. Now he imparts his knowledge to men with just the quality he lacks, and Cornell victories are the result.

—JEROME K. JEROME has not been enjoying the jubilee festivities half as much as a well-intentioned Englishman ought, because, just before they began, a malignant critic found derisive fault with the grammar of a sentence from which Mr. JEROME had expected to get an appreciable amount of negotiable fame. The sentence read thus: "A good woman's arms around a man's neck is a life-belt thrown out to him from heaven." That, surely, is just the sort of nice, doughy provender for which a large part of the British public yearns, and Mr. JEROME would have had his reward for supplying it had not somebody, probably a humorist less successful than he and therefore bitterly hostile, written to a London paper that "arms is" constituted a crime so abominable that the perpetrator of it ought to be deprived of pens and ink for the rest of his life. Instantly Mr. JEROME forgot the record reign and flew to the defense of his reputation and his verb. Through the columns of the paper that had contained the cruel letter he vehemently asserted that the sentence was all right, and scornfully asked the critic if he would dare even to whisper that "a good woman's arms are a life-belt?" The critic replied that to say anything else was proof of loathsome ignorance and constituted an assault on the foundations of the English language and the home life of the upper and middle classes. Thereupon Mr. JEROME gave up all idea of taking a holiday and devoted his entire time to demonstrating that arms is. "I have," one of his letters declares, "given more months to the study of English grammar than the average book reviewer would appear to have given hours," and that weighty argument he clinches by adding the impressive assertion, "I have taught grammar." This is all very funny, but it helps one to understand why the British Empire is so big.

—In one of the July magazines, Prof. HARRY PECK, the Sage of New Rochelle, says that formerly, when the American farmer's crops failed, he simply worked the harder and lived the more economically till the loss had been made up, while now he lets his hair grow long and starts a new political party. The epigram is smart and accurate.

—CHARLES M. WOODS recently attended a fair in the Mechanics' Building, at Boston, and while there was persuaded to sit for his portrait, "which will be completed," the artist said, "while you wait." WOODS waited and the picture was made, but after one horrified glance at it, he made remarks in a loud voice, from which the bystanders gathered that the portrait was not regarded as a flattering one. The artist also spoke in elevated tones immediately afterward, but WOODS kept his money, the artist his picture, and for a while considerable gloom settled over that part of the fair. One of the recalcitrant sitter's friends, a man in the wet-goods line, heard of the episode next day and decided that it would be a good Boston joke to buy the portrait and hang it, duly labeled, in his place of business. The purchase was made and the exhibition began. At first WOODS endured the consequent fame that came to him with Spartan fortitude, but at last it became too burdensome, and he asked that the effigy be removed from sight. This the obliging friend did at once, and he supposed that the episode was closed, but WOODS brooded over his wrongs, and last week brought a suit for libel against the wet-goods man, demanding $300 damages. The case came up in the Municipal Civil Court last week and was summarily dismissed, the Judge holding that as WOODS had consented to the making of the picture, and as it had been taken down as soon as he manifested displeasure at its exhibition, there could be no recovery.

CURRENT NOTES.

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in July, with the principal of a few companies' bonds then falling due, amount to $15,057,710. This, with the $9,000,000 or more payable in Philadelphia at the same time, will make quite a tidy sum for debt-paying and new investments.

* * *

Whatever dissatisfaction may have been felt by outsiders respecting the management of the recent Saengerfest in Philadelphia, its Directors are much pleased by the financial results. They say they expect a clear profit of $10,000 at least, even when the expenses amounted to $70,000.

* * *

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Indiana nominated Charles W. Lee on Tuesday for Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William S. Holman. Francis Marion Griffith is the Democratic nominee, and the Rev. W. M. Browder has been named by the Populists.

* * *

The City of Duluth, Minn., has a policeman, Royal McKenzie by name, whose actual height is 6 feet 10¾ inches and weight 265 pounds. As he appears on the street he measures 7 feet 3½ inches to the top of his helmet. He was born in Ontario, is twenty-six years old, and says he has not yet stopped growing.

* * *

A business man in Richmond, Va., has attracted local attention to himself four months after the death of his wife by marrying the granddaughter of his brother. She is eighteen and he fifty-three. He told a friend that he was lonely without his wife, whom he loved dearly, but had no idea of marrying again so soon, as he did not care to show any disrespect to her memory, but his three children, who are themselves all married, began to make objections to his taking another wife, and he just made up his mind to act promptly.

NUGGETS.

Confidence Restored.

The era of confidence must have got back, as Harvard blames her defeat on too much of it.—Philadelphia Record.

Exonerates the Police.

Friend—Don't the police know anything about the burglary?
The Victim—I don't think so; I don't suspect the police.—Boston Post.

Learned Late.

Sometimes a man lives to be more than thirty years old before he fully realizes that it isn't the case of a gold watch that he is depending on to keep good time.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Made Clear to Him.

Tommy—Pa, what is the difference between "well" and "good"?
Mr. Figg—Well, I have noticed that about the only time you can be depended on to be good is when you are not feeling well.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Long Reign.

A lady friend of The Times writes as follows: "I have a conundrum that I think is very good; perhaps it is good enough to print in The Times. Why is Queen Victoria like this month of June? Because she reigns and reigns and doesn't give the sun a chance."—Hartford Times.

The Requirements Met.

In one of the most attractive of New York's suburbs, a local ordinance has just been conspicuously posted, by the terms of which "No license shall hereafter be issued to the driver of any vehicle under eighteen years of age." To judge by the appearance of their "vehicles," the hackmen have nothing to fear from a literal enforcement of this rule.—The Critic.

Only a Lobster.

"Bring me," said the gentleman with the Glan-na-Gael countenance, as he pointed to the lobsters in the show window, "bring me wan av thim infor-rmers."
"Why do you call them informers, Casey?" asked his companion.
"Bedad, they wear th' green to begin wid and put on the red coat as soon as they get into hot wather."—Indianapolis Journal.

FAIR INEZ.

From The Cleveland Leader.

O, saw ye not fair Inez?
She got upon a bike,
And folks that saw her start declare
They ne'er beheld the like;
She wore a pair of bloomers,
A dickey and a vest;
The neighbors held the wheel for her—
Fair Inez did the rest.

And with the lovely Inez
A gallant cavalier
Rode down the pike, to teach her
To pedal and to steer;
He whispered airy nothings,
He boldly scouted fear,
Until he struck a jagged rock
And landed on his ear.

I saw the lovely Inez
Descend along the shore,
And there was dust all over
The bloomers that she wore!
Upon her face she landed,
She's beautiful no more—
I'll wager such a mixed-up mess
Was never seen before.

Alas, alas for Inez!
She went away with song;
With ribbons on her handlebar,
And shoutings of the throng!
She came back all disordered,
Nor brought her wheel along—
The doctor says 'twill be a month
Before she's well and strong

JAPANESE SCARE IN HAWAII

Rumors That the Warship Naniwa was About to Take Possession of the Custom House.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S ACTION

Sudden Recall of His Men Sent on Shore—Denial at the Japanese Legation—Another Scheme for a Transpacific Cable to Asia.

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 20.—Since the Philadelphia has been in port, weekly battalion drills have been held. On June 14 the men from both the Marion and the flagship were landed. While on the march to the drill grounds, an orderly brought an order and the battalion returned on board. This action was taken, it is understood, on account of a rumor to the effect that the Naniwa would land a force of men to take charge of the Hawaiian Custom House. The Japanese failed to act, and it is believed that Admiral Beardlee's prompt action caused the Captain to change his mind.

The English-speaking people here believe that there was good foundation for the rumor, in spite of the denial made at the Japanese Legation.

"There are all kinds of rumors floating around," said Counsellor Akiyama. "One ridiculous one was that the Japanese steamers were to land and take charge of the Custom House. Another is to the effect that the Naniwa is to leave here on Wednesday next. That rumor, as also the other, is without any foundation whatever. About two months hence another man-of-war would be here, and the Naniwa is likely to leave before then."

Japanese Minister Shimamura denies a story to the effect that Japan has withdrawn its request from the Hawaiian Government for an explanation of the reasons for ejecting the Japanese immigrants.

"There has been no correspondence between this legation and the Minister of Foreign Affairs since June 4," said the Minister. "At that time I addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and as yet, though it seems a very long time, I have received no reply.

"The position is this," he said. "Before the steamer having the immigrants on board left Honolulu I made a formal protest to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His answer was incomplete and unsatisfactory. In due time I received instruction from my Government, and sent a request to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the reason of the expulsion of the Japanese laborers. The Hawaiian Government made me an answer, which I considered vague and indefinite. On June 4 I wrote again, and for two weeks my letter has remained unanswered. I am daily expecting a communication to arrive."

Shikawa, editor of the Tokio Shuo Shimbun, who came here on the Japanese cruiser Naniwa to investigate the trouble arising from Japanese immigration, started for home on June 15. He carried with him a proposition from Col. Spalding for a trans-Pacific cable, which he believes capitalists of his country will not be slow to take hold of at once. "What is that?" I asked him about the result of your investigation in the immigration trangle?" was asked.

"To speak frankly," replied Mr. Shikawa, "I have found that matter was not worth my time and attention. I am convinced that the difference between Hawaii and Japan will be settled in a most amicable manner. The whole affair has been very much exaggerated. Instead of stirring up more strife, I think my time can be spent to better advantage in working out this cable scheme and bringing the two countries into closer trade relations."

Harold M. Sewall made a formal call on President Dole at the Executive Building on June 7, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States. He was accompanied by Chargé d'Affaires Ellis Mills.

A reception was given the Minister on June 16. It took place on board the Philadelphia, and was well attended.

Admiral Beardslee said to-day that he received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy by the last steamer concerning the repairs to be made on the Marion. She will have another survey, and will be repaired to a certain extent in Honolulu. After this has been done the vessel will be sent to Mare Island or some other naval station for a general overhauling.

The Admiral said that everything is in status quo as regards the change of the United States cruisers in Honolulu. The Baltimore will relieve the Philadelphia in this port as soon as she has her repairs completed at Mare Island.

United States Consul General Mills will leave for Washington as soon as his successor, William Hayward, arrives, which will probably be within the next fortnight.

Mr. Mills is not fully determined upon his future plans. He may return to Honolulu and engage in the practice of law.

THE POSITION OF JAPAN.

Outline of Her Protest Against Annexation—Review of Her Relations with Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Japanese position on the annexation of Hawaii by the United States has been made known from a high source. The Japanese base their opposition to annexation almost entirely upon the ground that it is an interference with the treaty rights of Japan and complain especially that the treaty was negotiated in the face of the most friendly protestations from Japan and at a time when the Japanese authorities had been led to believe that no such treaty would be undertaken. The following may be accepted as an absolutely accurate outline of the position of the Japanese Legation in Washington:

The Japanese insist, as on all former occasions, that the Japanese Government has not now and never has had any designs against Hawaii. This they consider a most important point, because of the talk about colonization which they say apparently has had so much weight in the discussion of the question.

They contend that the Japanese just went to Hawaii in response to the demand for labor in the Islands under provision of a treaty concluded in 1886 at the solicitation of the Hawaiian Government.

They call attention to the fact that the Japanese Government always has been averse to having its people go abroad as "coolies," as the Chinese do, and that the Government always has striven to prevent such emigration. As a consequence, the Hawaiian treaty was so worded as to prevent even the suspicion of anything like coolie labor.

The interests of all parties, they say, were protected, and as a consequence the Hawaiian planters secured a high class of agricultural labor upon fair terms and in circumstances that did not give the least occasion for the dislike and opprobrium which generally attach to contract labor. This treaty, it is alleged, worked admirably for years and until the planters became restive under the conditions imposed by the treaty, thinking, the Japanese hold, they could secure labor more cheaply with the restrictions removed.

At the same time the question of annexation came up and the adherents of union with the United States thought it would be necessary to make changes in the method of obtaining the labor absolutely necessary to the prosperity of the sugar industry of the islands. This was, the Japanese claim, the origin of the so-called "voluntary" system of emigration to Hawaii.

The development of this situation led to the framing by the Japanese Government of the emigration law. This law is very strict in prohibiting the exportation of Japanese except where employment is assured, and it is claimed that under its provisions it would be impossible to flood the Hawaiian Islands, as has been asserted to be the Japanese purpose, with the connivance of the Japanese authorities. This, they hold, could not be secured in view of the policy of Japan against the importation of the coolie labor, and in view of the repeated denials of Japan of any designs upon Hawaii.

The Japanese assert that Hawaii took no steps to restrict immigration from Japan until last February, when a sudden and suspicious demand was made upon Japan to this end. This, it is claimed, is evidence sufficient that there was no flooding of the island. The Japanese regarded this demand from the Island Government as capricious, and concluded that it was made for increasing the agitation in the interest of annexation, and to furnish a pretext for speedy action in that direction.

To the same end they consider the cry of danger from Hawaii on account of Japanese aggression to have been raised. They ridicule the idea that this fear had any foundation in fact, and say that the danger existed only in the minds of the zealous advocates of annexation.

They assert that Japan has freely explained every step taken in this controversy with Hawaii to the United States, and they hold that the fact that such explanation has been made should be accepted as proof positive that Japan has no ulterior designs upon the islands.

In view of these explanations on their part to the United States, the Japanese complain of the suddenness of the announcement of the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, and say the treaty was consummated when they had reason from official assurances for believing that no hasty action in that direction was contemplated.

They consider that many subjects of Japan are entitled to damages on account of Hawaii's summary refusal to permit them to land, and that they are deprived of their remedy by the consummation of this treaty. On this account they are inclined to regard the action as unjust and arbitrary.

They also hold that Japan has rights under treaties with Hawaii, other than those detailed, including reciprocal immunities, which they fear may not be renewed if Hawaii becomes part of the United States.

The present purpose they hold, appears to be to terminate these rights without privilege of appeal, and against this proceeding they protest. They hold that while Japan has no purpose of asserting any authority in Hawaii, the Japanese Government has the right to remonstrate in the interest of her citizens and to demand that their legitimate rights be respected.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TO HER HOSTS

Thanks to Judge Prowse, Secretary of the Jubilee Committee at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 27.—After the Captain and officers of the United States warship Massachusetts returned from the outing given them by Judge Prowse and the Government officials over the railway line, they presented Judge Prowse with the following address:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, with many thanks and much appreciation, your letter of June 24, 1897, conveying the sentiments of your committee. I desire to say that it is very gratifying to me to learn that the pleasant duty assigned by my Government has in this instance been satisfactorily executed.

We feel much indebted to the committee and citizens of St. John's for their continuous attention and hospitality during the stay of the Massachusetts in this harbor, and I am sure my report of this visit will be particularly gratifying to the United States Navy Department. Yours very truly,

FRED RODGERS.

To Judge Prowse, Secretary of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee Committee.

Thousands have visited the American warship to-day, and expressed themselves as delighted with her appearance.

JUBILEE BANQUETS.

Whitelaw Reid at the Gloucester House—German Embassy Reception.

LONDON, June 27.—The Duke of Cambridge gave a jubilee banquet last evening at Gloucester House, Park Lane. Among the guests were the Prince of Wales, all the visiting royalties, and the special envoys, including Whitelaw Reid, the special envoy of the United States. No women were present.

At the same time the German Embassy gave a banquet and reception in honor of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg. Among the guests were Ambassador Hay and Miss Hay, with the leading members of the German colony in London.

William Waldorf Astor will entertain the Colonial Premiers at Cliveden on Tuesday.

IRISH PRISONERS STILL IN JAIL.

William Field Makes a Speech in Dublin—Will Call upon America.

DUBLIN, June 27.—A meeting convened to bring further pressure to bear upon the British Government to grant amnesty to the Irish political prisoners now at Maryborough Jail was held in Phoenix Park today. Considerable surprise was expressed that the jubilee week had passed without the release, which had been expected.

William Field, Parnellite member for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, in the course of a fiery speech, said:

"It is useless to look further to the English Government. We will call upon the voices and, perhaps, the arms of our countrymen in America."

The Brooklyn Leaves Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, June 27.—The United States warship Brooklyn sailed westward this afternoon after exchanging the usual salutes with the other foreign men-of-war, which are expected to remain here several days.

The Queen Thanks Her Subjects.

LONDON, June 27.—The Queen, through the press, expresses her thanks for the many touching proofs of loyalty and affection she is receiving by letter and telegram from all parts of the empire.

Jubilee Envoy Goes Home Insane.

LONDON, June 27. — Simo-Hamed Ben Mousa, the special envoy of the Sultan of Morocco to the jubilee festivities, has returned to Morocco insane.

He had been staying in Paris, and did not actually come to London because of his malady.

Miners Killed in Chile.

VALPARAISO, June 27.—Twenty-six miners have been killed by a fall of rock in the Labrar mines, in the Province of Atacama.

JAPAN AND THE TARIFF BILL.

Alleged in Tokio That the Damage to Island Trade Will Be Great.

LONDON, June 28.—A correspondent of The Times at Tokio, in a letter published this morning, dwells upon the enormous damage which the new American tariff will work to Japanese trade. He gives figures showing that the new duty on Japanese tea amounts to more than the whole value of the exports of that commodity, and says that there is a great rush of exporters to forestall the imposition of the duty. The correspondent adds:

"A deputation of tea growers has waited upon the Minister of Agriculture to urge the Government to make official protest, but Japan seems fated to a rude awakening from her dream of American sympathy and good-will."

Death of the Earl of Sefton.

LONDON, June 27.—William Philip Molyneux, fourth Earl of Sefton, is dead. He was a Knight of the Garter. He was born in Croxteth Hall, Liverpool, Oct. 14, 1835. Since 1858 he has been the Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire. The family estates are about 20,000 acres. He is succeeded in the Earldom by his eldest son, the Viscount Molyneux, now in his thirty-first year.

To Increase Italy's Army.

ROME, June 27.—After three days' debate the Senate has adopted, in secret ballot, by a vote of 68 to 27, Gen. Pelloux's Army Reorganization bill, increasing the peace effective footing of the Italian land forces.

Moncure Conway on John Cabot.

LONDON, June 27.—Dr. Moncure Conway delivered his farewell lecture to-day before the South Place Ethical Society, his theme being John Cabot. He will sail for the United States on Thursday by the Mohawk.

Murder and Robbery in Sardinia.

ROME, June 27.—Signor Valtgantero, the cashier of the San Giovanni Mine, at Iglesias, Sardinia, while on his way from the mine with a large sum, was robbed and murdered.

Communication with Siberia Restored

LONDON, June 27.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company, Limited, announces that telegraphic communication with Siberia has been restored.

Dr. Jameson Returns to Africa.

LONDON, June 27.—Dr. Jameson sailed yesterday for Cape Town, en route for Bulawayo.

Sagasta's Manifesto Coldly Received.

MADRID, June 27.—Señor Sagasta's manifesto defining the policy of the Liberal Party with regard to Cuba has been coldly received.

FATAL FLOOD IN GALICIA.

Bridge Across the Pruth with a Train Swept Away—Hundreds Homeless at Kolomea.

VIENNA, June 27.—The town of Kolomea, in Galicia, Austrian Poland, has been flooded by the rising of the River Pruth. Many houses have been destroyed, and the bridge between Kolomea and Turka has been swept away. The collapse took place while a train was crossing, and it is believed that many have been drowned. The Government has ordered the soldiery to assist the inhabitants in the effort to save their property.

Later advices are that there were five railway carriages and they fell in a great heap together. As yet there is no definite report as to the number of passengers. A terrible storm of hail, thunder, and lightning was raging at the time, and added to the horror of the scene. The river had risen twenty-one feet above its normal level.

Seven officials, including the postal staff at Mailvan, have been drowned.

The distress at Kolomea is terrible. Hundreds are homeless, their houses having been carried away with the rush of the waters.

BIG STEAL IN JAPAN.

2,000,000 Yen of Osaka Alkale Company Spirited Away.

TACOMA, Washington, June 27.—Many cases of gross malversation have recently been reported in Japanese commercial circles, the largest being the mysterious disappearance of about 1,000,000 yen from the funds of the Osaka Alkale Manufacturing Company.

The concern was started twenty-two years ago, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, and paid annual dividends. Last year, during the financial crisis, the Osaka Company became insolvent. Investigations just finished show that the original capital was spirited away years ago, though by whom it is not stated. The business was continued upon credit received of banks, while all of the balance sheets were bogus from beginning to end. The shareholders will be compelled to make good the company's indebtedness, "and this," says The Yokohama Advertiser, "will probably involve many of them in ruin."

THEOSOPHISTS IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Annie Besant Addresses the Convention Hoping for Unity.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mrs. Annie Besant was cheered when she expressed hope of a reunion with the faction of Theosophists in this country in her address at the annual convention of the American Section of the Theosophical Society held to-day at the rooms of the Chicago branch, in the Athenaeum Building. An additional interest was imparted to the occasion by the presence of the Countess Wachtmeister and Miss Wilson.

Twenty-three of the thirty-five branches of the American section were represented, and there was much satisfaction expressed over the flattering condition reported.

The report of General Secretary Fullerton showed there had been nineteen new branches organized during the fourteen months at the following places: Pasadena, Cal.; Santa Clara, Cal.; Seattle, Washington; Spokane, Washington; Butte, Montana; Sheridan, Wyoming; Minneapolis, Minn.; Streator, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Brooklyn, Cleveland, New York, Washington, D. C.; Topeka, Kan.; Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., and Denver.

There were many manifestations of a disposition to effect an amicable understanding with the other Theosophical society, and Mrs. Besant expressed the hope that the present difficulties, which, she said are largely of a personal character, would be done away with, and both societies be brought together. The sentiment was loudly cheered, as was also one of a similar tenor uttered by A. J. Corey, a delegate from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Besant and the Countess Wachtmeister gave an account of the condition of the society in India and Europe, which they said was very encouraging.

HORSES SAVED FROM RIVER.

They Plunged Over from the Rivington Street Dock.

Two big gray horses, belonging to William Houlihan, an undertaker at 135 Avenue B, were being driven back to the stable last night after a funeral. The driver stopped at Delancey and Lewis Streets to let a woman get out, and while his back was turned, a small boy struck one of the horses with a baseball bat. The animal jumped, and then the two dashed up Lewis Street.

At Rivington Street the horses turned and ran east toward the river. They dashed on to the pier, which was thickly packed with wagons and trucks, and ran at full speed along the crowded way to the end of the pier. The pole of the coach struck the stringpiece, the traces snapped, and the horses plunged headlong into the river.

A hundred people had followed the horses on to the pier. Thomas Bradley, the pier watchman, jumped into a boat and made for the horses as they swam about. Edward Eastman threw off his coat and vest and jumped in to help. While he was in the water some one stole his coat and vest. Three other men helped, and the two horses were brought ashore. They were guided to a temporary dock, and secured there with ropes. Then a number of planks were set in the water and up to the low dock, and the horses were dragged up. They were in the water for half an hour.

HIS WOODEN LEG FLOATED.

O'Neill Tried to Rescue a Man, But Made No Progress.

A Battery boatman named O'Neill, who has one wooden leg, might have become a hero yesterday but for the very leg. As it was, he jumped overboard to try and rescue another man, and as his leg floated on the surface he soon found that he would be unable to even save himself.

The trouble was caused by a big Newfoundland dog, which Henry Boch of 72 White Street had brought down to the Battery to give a salt-water bath. In the animal's eagerness to jump into the cool water he pulled Boch overboard with him by the chain attached to the dog's collar.

Then O'Neill sprang in too. Instantly the sagacious canine swam to his master's aid, but his frantic efforts to grasp the latter's coat only pulled him under the water. While Boch was trying to extricate himself from the dog, O'Neill was trying to swim toward him, but every time he kicked out his wooden leg his head would disappear, and he made no progress.

Rooney Sweeney, another boatman, who was nearby, seeing that no one was being saved, procured a boat and pulled the two men out of the water. They were little the worse for their bath. The dog came out after he had had a good swim.

She Took a Dose of Paris Green.

Mary Rouchi, forty-eight years old, the wife of a porter at the Hotel Vendome, tried to kill herself at her home on the fourth floor at 229 West Sixty-second Street last night, when she took a dose of paris reen. Her husband hurriedly went for Dr. Irving Cook at 318 West Fifty-ninth Street, and he attended the woman. Later the physician reported the matter to the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and said that he thought the woman would recover. A policeman made Mrs. Pouchi a prisoner, but she asked to be permitted to remain in her rooms instead of going to a hospital. She was permitted to do so, but a policeman was placed on guard.

Ran Into a Four-in-Hand.

John Garrigan, thirty-seven years old, of 1,170 St. James Place, ran into a four-in-hand at 8:20 P. M. yesterday while coasting down hill on a bicycle at Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. He was thrown about ten feet and landed on the pavement, bruising his head and body badly, and getting three scalp wounds, besides possible internal injuries. He was removed to the Manhattan Hospital. He exonerated the driver of the four-in-hand from all blame.

Bicyclist Hurt by Runaway.

A horse attached to a light wagon, driven by Morris Cohen of 287 Seventh Avenue, ran away last night at Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. At Forty-sixth Street the wagon knocked down Celestin Weigel, twenty years old, of 240 West Thirtieth Street, who was riding a bicycle. His left leg was broken. He was taken home.

Young Woman Hangs Herself.

Maggie Robinson, twenty-seven years old, hanged herself yesterday at her home, 516 West Thirty-eighth Street. She was unmarried and lived with her mother. The couple were poor, and the girl had been suffering with melancholia.

THE CRISIS IN OTTAWA

Senate in Throwing Out the Intercolonial Extension Bill Precipitates Trouble with the House.

LIBERALS TAKE QUICK ACTION

Estimates Placed in the Supply Bill Which the Senate Must Deal with as a Whole—Reform, if Not Abolition, of the Upper House May Follow.

MONTREAL, June 27.—A crisis has arisen in the relations of the Canadian House of Commons and Senate at Ottawa. Owing to the long continuance in power of the Conservative Party in Canada the dead-lock for which the Constitution of 1867 provided in the construction of the Senate had not been realized, or its possibility fully appreciated, but with the rejection of the Liberal Government's Intercolonial Extension bill by the upper house the problem has now fairly stated itself.

On three occasions during the current session has the Senate crossed the House of Commons, and thrown out bills which had been passed by the popular branch. The first case was the Bicycle Baggage bill, which aimed to compel the railroads to carry bicycles as baggage. The bill was passed by the House of Commons by a large majority, and was killed in the Senate. The second instance was the Pilots' Incorporation bill, making the pilots of the St. Lawrence, at Montreal and Quebec, a corporate body, with certain specified rights and privileges. The bill passed the House, but was rejected by the Senate, and the strike of the pilots followed and still continues, working great and perhaps permanent injury to the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

These bills, however, were not Government measures. The Intercolonial Extension bill, on the other hand—the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from its present terminus at Levis, opposite Quebec, to Montreal—was one of the most important measures of the Government programme.

What the Government Sought.

The Intercolonial Railway has been run at a loss ever since its construction. The road was built by the Government in 1880, in pursuance of the agreement under which the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia consented to enter Confederation, those two provinces having stipulated that the Federal Government build a line of railroad to link them up give them all-rail communication with the rest of the Dominion. The road was accordingly built. The line lies through a country which in Summer is very beautiful, and its tourist traffic is considerable, but in the Winter the operation of the road is made unusually expensive, owing to frequent and heavy snowstorms, while the volume of its traffic becomes appreciably less. The construction of the C. P. R. "Short Line" from Montreal to Halifax, which runs through the State of Maine, was also a serious blow to the Intercolonial, the C. P. R. thus diverting from it most of the through traffic between the two points, and also between St. John, N. B., and Montreal. It is interesting to note, incidentally, that the Conservative Government, which built and was then operating the Intercolonial, subsidized to the extent of $3,200 a mile the C. P. R. line, which, they could not but know, would necessarily very greatly injure the Intercolonial.

When the new Liberal Government came into power, a year ago, the announcement was made by the present Minister of Railways, G. Blair, that it had been decided, as an endeavor to increase the business of the Intercolonial, to extend the road to Montreal, making its western terminus at the commercial metropolis of the country, instead of, as now, at a comparatively insignificant point. As a means to this end the Government laid before Parliament last week a bill providing for the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal through a contract with the Grand Trunk for the lease of running powers over the latter's tracks from Ste. Rosalie to this city, and the use of the Grand Trunk's terminals, and also for the rental and ultimate purchase of the Drummond County Railroad from Ste. Rosalie to Levis. The amount of the rental to be paid the Grand Trunk was $140,000 a year, and the Drummond County Road $70,000 a year and a subsidy of $3,200 a mile, or more, in the option of the Minister of Railways, for the construction of some forty-seven miles of unfinished line.

Objections to the Bill.

The criticism which has been passed upon this proposed agreement is that the price to be paid is excessive, especially that for the Drummond County Road. It is asserted that the roadbed of the latter is poor, that the rails are not up to standard, that the drainage is imperfect, &c. Reports of civil engineers are cited to prove these allegations, to which the Government responds with counter reports declaring the road to be in excellent condition. The fact that the road is owned by a syndicate composed of prominent Liberal politicians is made the most of by the Conservatives.

The matter was thrashed out at considerable length in the House of Commons, the Opposition roundly denouncing the Government's proposals. The bill was finally passed by almost a strictly partisan vote, two members only of the Opposition voting for the measure and one Liberal against it. When the bill went to the Senate the latter body rejected it by the strict party vote of 37 to 10.

The vote in the Senate took place at midnight, and within an hour afterward, in the House of Commons, which was still sitting, the Finance Minister presented a message from the Governor General, signed in the latter's own handwriting, which read as follows:

"Intercolonial Extension to Montreal: To pay rental to the Grand Trunk Railway and Drummond County Railway Companies for the railway from Levis to Montreal, to be operated as part of the Intercolonial Railway for nine months, $157,500."

This meant that the Government, to circumvent the Senate, would put the amount necessary for the carrying out of the project in the Supply bill, where the Senate has no power to touch the item without throwing out the estimates in their entirety. That the item had the regularly affixed signature of the Governor General showed that the Government had taken the step deliberately, having anticipated the Senate's action, for no one supposes that his Excellency was aroused at 1 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of signing the estimate.

What Will the Senate Do?

The Senate's reply is the appointment of a committee to investigate into the several features of the Government's proposed agreement, and on the committee's report further action will depend. If, however, the Senate persists in its present attitude, a constitutional crisis will be precipitated which is likely to result in the Government appealing to the country on the question of the second chamber's abolition.

If Senator Miller speaks for the majority, and means what he says, the Senate is quite prepared for the contest. Speaking in the chamber of the Senate on Thursday night, Senator Miller said:

"The step taken by the House of Commons can only be viewed with alarm. There is no doubt that a crisis has been reached in the constitutional history of the country. The time has come when it is necessary to find out whether the Senate is to occupy the place designed for it in the Constitution of the country or whether it is to be subject to the whim of a Minister of the Crown. For my part, I am prepared if the Supply bill, when it comes before the Senate for assent, contains this item, (the $157,500 appropriation above referred to,) to throw out the bill altogether."

The Constitutional Aspect.

The Canadian Senate is constituted in a very different manner from the Senate of the United States. Its members are appointed for life by the Government of the day, which naturally selects them from among its political supporters. Its members cannot be added to, unlike the House of Lords, so that there is no possible way of bringing an obstinate partisan Senate into conformity with the House, which represents the people and their will. The Canadian Senate can with impunity defy the Government, House of Commons, and people, if it chooses.

The present Senate is composed almost entirely of Conservatives, owing to the fact that the Conservative party in the Dominion has been in power almost continuously since confederation. Of the seventy-two members who compose the upper house, only fourteen are Liberals. A very large number of the Conservative Senators, however, are extremely old men, and in the ordinary course of events may be expected to pass away within the life of the present Administration. According as the Senators die, their places will be filled with Liberals, and in this way the complexion of the Senate will, if the Liberals remain in power, undergo a complete change within a very few years.

If the Senate were to continue in its present constitution and the Liberals were to be again returned to power four years from now, and four or five years later give way to a succeeding Conservative Government, it is easy to see that the same partisan obstruction that is now hampering the Liberals would be liable to then annoy the Conservatives. This prospect may lead the Conservatives in the present House and in the country at large to offer little opposition to any reasonable scheme of reform of the upper chamber that the Liberal Government may introduce. One thing is certain, the Canadian Senate as at present constituted cannot last. Whether the Liberal Government will appeal to the people on the question of its entire abolition, whether some scheme of reform will be drawn up and submitted to Parliament or to a plebiscite, or whether the Government will quietly wait till the majority of the Senate are Liberals—Liberals pledged, perhaps, to legislate themselves as a body out of existence—remains to be seen.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Devolson Wood.

Prof. Devolson Wood, who has for twenty-five years held the Chair of Engineering in Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, died at 1 P. M. yesterday at the home of his brother, Prof. H. A. Wood, 1,107 Garden Street, that city.

Prof. Wood's home was in Boonton, N. J. He was born in Smyrna, N. Y., in 1832. He was graduated from the Albany Normal School and began teaching there in 1849.

In 1853 he became First Principal of the Napanoch School, Ulster County, N. Y., and later was Professor of Mathematics in the Albany Normal School. He received the degree of C. E. in the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, N. Y., in 1857, and the degree of M. S. C. in the University of Michigan three years later. The degree of A. M. was also conferred upon him in Hamilton College, New York.

He was the inventor of a steam rock drill in 1886. Most of his work was in developing the subjects of thermodynamics and luminiferous aether. He leaves two sons and three daughters. He died of diabetes after an illness of one week.

Edmund Calvin Fisher.

Edmund Calvin Fisher died at his home, 378 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night. He had been suffering for some months from paralysis of the heart. Yesterday afternoon he went out for a walk in Prospect Park, returned about 6:30 P. M., and went to his room, where he was found dead half an hour later.

Mr. Fisher was prominently identified with the dress goods trade in this city. He was at one time a member of the firm of Messinger, Fisher & Co., 362 Broadway, and later with the old firm of Jaffray & Co. At the time of his death he was a member of the dress goods commission house of Wellington & Fisher, his partner being W. L. Wellington. Mr. Fisher belonged to the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Central Congregational Church, of which the Rev. A. J. Lyman is pastor, and was President of the regular Republican District Association of the Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and family.

Wilbur H. Lansil.

Wilbur H. Lansil, the well-known cattle painter, brother of Walter F. Lansil, the celebrated Venetian painter, died at his residence, 101 Maxwell Street, Dorchester, Mass., Saturday evening. He was taken ill early in the Winter, but improved after a while, and it seemed that he would eventually recover, but the disease developed into quick consumption.

Mr. Lansil was born in Bangor, Me., Feb. 24, 1855. He was one of the most promising cattle painters of this country, his pictures possessing those qualities which are seen in the work of Van Marke, Howe, and other eminent artists. His subjects were well composed, and the life-like action given to his animals, including careful drawing and fine color, made his works of more than ordinary interest and merit. His paintings are owned principally in Boston and its neighborhood.

J. S. Holmes.

J. S. Holmes, for thirty-five years connected with the H. B. Claflin Company, died at his home, 286 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday, or apoplexy. Funeral services were held at the house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

Mr. Holmes was born in Ireland fifty-four years ago. He came to this country with his parents when but six years of age. He attended the public schools in this city, and then went to Clinton, N. Y. He entered the employ of the H. B. Claflin Company at the age of nineteen years, and remained there up to the time of his death. He was twice married. He leaves four children, three daughters and one son. He was a member of the Wool Club and at one time was a member of the Thirteen Club.

Philip W. Cross.

Ex-City Attorney Philip W. Cross died Saturday at his home, 191 Washington Avenue, Woodside, N. J. He had been suffering from jaundice for several months. Mr. Cross was born in Sharon, N. Y., in 1843, and was educated in Oberlin College. Shortly before the war he studied law in the office of Senator Krum in Schoharie, N. Y., and was subsequently admitted to the bar of this State. In 1872 he came to Newark and had practiced law there ever since. Twice he was made City Attorney, his first term lasting several years and his second two years. He also served two terms in the Legislature, having been elected from the old Eighth Ward. He was always an active Republican. He leaves a wife and two adult children.

Eugene E. Bogart.

Eugene E. Bogart, one of the leading dealers in electrical goods and appliances, died at his residence, 58 East Fifty-fourth Street, Thursday morning after a lingering illness. He met with an accident last February and never recovered from the injuries.

Mr. Bogart was forty-seven years old. About a year ago he succeeded in business his father, A. L. Bogart, who had been for many years one of the largest dealers in electrical goods in the country.

Mr. Bogart married about eighteen years ago a daughter of Col. French, who was the proprietor of Frenchs Hotel. He leaves a wife and three daughters. Funeral services were held at the residence Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

James Smith Payne, Jr.

James Smith Payne, Jr., died Saturday at his home, 261 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, at the age of ninety-two years. He was born in Happaugh, L. I. In early boyhood he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and, after learning that trade, he moved to Jersey City, where he lived from 1826 to 1867. Mr. Payne was the father of three sons, all of whom were in the civil war, one being killed in battle. Mr. Payne leaves one son and two daughters, seventeen grandchildren, and twelve great-grandchildren. He was the last of the charter members of the Jersey City Cemetery Association. The burial will be in the cemetery at Jersey City.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. BENJAMIN H. THROOP of Scanton, Penn., eighty-six years of age, and for years one of the most conspicuous figures in the iron, coal, electric, and manufacturing interests of the upper Lackawanna Valley, died at his home yesterday. He is survived by a wife and a daughter, and leaves a fortune estimated at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000.

ASHORE NEAR CHAMPLAIN.

Dangerous Situation of the Steamship Turret Bay.

CHAMPLAIN, Quebec, June 27.—The steamship Turret Bay, Capt. Klitgaard, Montreal for Sydney, C. B., is ashore at Point Aux Roches, near here. The vessel is in a dangerous position, resting on a rocky bottom. Attempts made by the vessel to pull herself off have been so far unavailing. There is very little rise and fall of the tide at the point where the vessel lies.

Probably Killed by a Tally-Ho.

MEDINA, N. Y., June 27.—Julius Crasant, thirty-four years old, living on Clifford Street, in Rochester, was probably fatally injured early this morning. A tally-ho coach containing twenty-six persons and drawn by four horses ran over him just north of this place. Crasant was evidently asleep in the middle of the road, and was not discovered by the driver until too late.

SOLDIERS SHOULD OBEY

Resistance in the Engineer Corps to Civil Service Being Extended to Its Employes.

ARGUING AGAINST ORDERS

Major Handbury Makes Recommendations to His Superior—Lieut. C. S. Riché Wins Reduction for Refusing to Obey Orders—Col. Mackenzie's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 27. — President Cleveland on May 6, 1896, issued an order including certain officers and employes of the War Department within the provisions of the civil service law and rules, arranging those employes in eleven classes, the order placing within the classified service all persons receiving from less than $720 a year to those with a salary at the rate of $2,500 a year. This classification excluded persons appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and all laborers and workmen. But persons who were, prior to May 6, 1896, regularly assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employes were to be included in the classification, and after the issue of the notice no person who was appointed as a laborer or workmen, without examination under the civil service rules, was to be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employes. All persons not excepted from examination by the civil service rules in any of the designated classes were forbidden to be admitted until a satisfactory examination had been passed by the Civil Service Commission and the eligibility of the applicant properly certified.

Gen. Craighill, the Chief of Engineers, accepted this order from the President, as any good soldier accepts an order from his superior officer. He had been consulted by the President before the order was issued. Gen. Craighill insisted that any difficulties should be overcome in every way as completely as possible, and that the engineers should endeavor to adapt themselves to the change of administration brought about by the promulgation of the civil service order. Gen. Wilson, upon succeeding to the place of Engineer in Chief vacated by the retirement of Gen. Craighill, regarded it as his duty to make the least of all difficulties experienced in trying to change systems, and in almost every engineer office or post in the country, the spirit that animated the Chief of Engineers was manifested.

About the whole story of the operation, thus far, of the classification order in the engineer service was brought out in a document printed by order of the Senate. This document is in two parts.

Opinions of Subordinates.

A supplemental document followed the first one. In submitting the material found in this document Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, prefaced it with a statement to the Secretary of War, that he withheld "certain treatises" that he regarded as merely the expression of individual views, that did not deal with the method of applying the law, and that were not required. But with the explanation that they were simply individual expressions, he concluded to submit them with the signatures of the officers expressing them. Seventeen of the forty-eight pages of "individual views" are contributed by Major Thomas H. Handbury of the Corps of Engineers, stationed at St. Louis. Major Handbury wrote a letter to Gen. Craighill, then Chief of Engineers, on July 20, 1896, beginning with the declaration that he was "greatly distressed and unsettled in my mind as to how I am to carry out the requirements of Circular No. 8, June 29, 1896, from your office, and at the same time conduct the works in my charge in which it is to apply in a manner economical and advantageous to the Government." Going over the history of the service for many years he argued that the fact that the engineers had been free to employ whomsoever they saw fit at any time, and without direction or restraint from any one, with economy and efficiency, was proof that the new system was unadvisable.

Another letter came from Major Handbury, dated March 1, 1897, written three days before the Administration changed. In this he dwelt upon the thought he had given to the problem of applying the orders of the Government, and he had come to the conclusion that it could not be done to preserve the existing state of efficiency and economy. He pointed out that he did not think that the civil service law was intended to be applied to the employes of the Engineer Service. He did not think they could be applied, owing to the intermittent employment to be given to the different workmen. He drew a picture of the unavoidable delays that would occur in getting eligibles for certification, criticised the form of application blanks furnished by the Civil Service Commission, discovered that the payment of fees would be involved in securing a medical certificate for an applicant, and generally objected by argument to the method that had been ordered to be adopted by his superior officer.

Major Handbury's Objection.

He closed this letter with a deliberate and formal recommendation for the revocation of the President's order of May 6, 1896, and, as a matter of course, of the circular orders issued from headquarters to carry that order into effect. In eight pages of small type Major Handbury discusses at length the points covered in his letter just referred to. These "views" are not addressed to anybody in particular, but they are appreciated by those who would be glad to take his advice and upset the President's order by legislative action.

On March 9 Capt. Goethals answered Major Handbury's letter of March 1. Major Handbury was told that the Chief of Engineers did not consider it necessary or proper to take any action in the matter at the present time. He reminded Major Handbury that the difficulties and probable embarrassment that were expected to follow the application of the civil service law and regulations to the Engineer Department at large were placed before the President and considered by him before his order of May 6, 1896, was issued. He assured the Major that it was the disposition of the Civil Service Commissioners to construe the law liberally and grant all concessions in their power, and it was believed "that with a proper co-operation on the part of district officers many of the troubles now apparent to them will in time be greatly lessened." This appears to be the last word with Major Handbury on the subject.

Case of Lieut. C. S. Riche.

More than twenty pages of the second part of the document that has been quoted are taken up with the correspondence in the case of Lieut. C. S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, in charge at Fort St. Philip, La., and Lamar C. Westerfield. Lieut. Riché wanted a clerk. Under the operation of the new order the Civil Service Commission sent Mr. Westerfield to Fort St. Philip. The Lieutenant wanted to appoint Arthur Coste, who had been in the service

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Three hundred and eighty-two (382) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:

213	7995	14416	20053	32518	36659	42286
267	8061	14728	20058	32536	36744	42437
622	8150	14729	21038	32960	36794	42581
781	8806	14813	21620	32677	36857	43251
1122	8834	14826	21723	32680	37006	43326
1332	8935	14840	21871	32700	37111	43419
1491	8965	14846	21942	32722	37135	43843
1636	9098	14850	21975	32725	37276	44162
2122	9079	14855	28543	32764	37322	44222
2374	9135	14860	28584	32874	37350	44275
2404	9177	14880	28600	33019	37386	44310
2489	9592	14930	28626	33022	37440	45254
2521	9627	15370	28629	33174	37544	45265
2543	10156	15373	28664	33246	37549	45409
2751	10181	15393	28669	33326	37559	45568
2797	10290	15593	28755	33340	37560	45577
2825	10299	15824	28842	33580	37571	45854
2889	10880	15827	28848	33612	37631	46299
2896	10900	15874	28896	33722	37695	46449
3004	10989	15960	29058	33826	37721	46469
3089	10995	16183	29150	33907	37820	46718
3052	11209	16362	29352	34020	37846	46842
3086	11213	16379	29358	34038	37908	46843
3681	11263	16464	29410	34040	37913	47006
3923	11361	16484	29411	34098	37969	47045
4027	11372	16506	29605	34275	37993	47147
4194	11671	16552	29626	34457	38578	47184
4337	11699	16617	29665	34502	38593	47246
4834	11792	16644	29674	34543	38698	47271
4871	11930	16722	29686	34599	38647	47331
5067	12045	16760	29719	34600	38714	47332
5283	12204	16780	29801	34706	38724	47451
5345	12302	17042	29984	34709	38832	47457
5355	12442	17117	30028	34802	38852	47515
5467	12490	17150	30086	34804	39103	47555
5520	12516	17285	30091	34805	39232	47881
5576	12565	17447	30125	34873	39261	48019
5678	12715	17760	30257	34945	39327	48359
5720	12769	18158	30423	34951	39460	48736
5857	12771	18541	30481	35118	39751	49622
6105	12944	18697	30763	35119	39764	49722
6265	13009	18731	30769	35318	39768	49898
6367	13198	18822	30847	35549	39794	49963
6448	13517	18951	31038	35367	39942	50149
6636	13634	18975	31367	35398	39988	50172
6643	13708	19570	31375	35403	40268	50847
6806	13810	19645	31476	35550	41293	50949
6726	13835	19646	31643	35863	41675	50979
6989	13837	20381	31871	36144	41676	51132
7125	13998	20393	32101	36417	41696	51288
7127	14068	20465	32107	36419	41780	51855
7241	14137	20664	32128	36442	41858	52259
7468	14144	20668	32218	36501	42006	52501
7532	14207	20670	32343	36565	42033	52963
7902	14270	20906	32460			

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases with coupons due July 1, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Three hundred and eighty-two (382) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

CHARLES E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. L. HALL,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

The Gold Creek, Nevada, Consolidated Lodes Co.,

ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA.
New York Office, No. 66 Broadway.
Capital Stock, $10,000,000.
Par Value of Shares $1 each.

The property of this Company is probably the largest extensive gold bearing quartz mines under the control of one corporation in this country. It is located in the very centre of the great Gold Creek district, in Northeastern Nevada, and embraces by direct ownership some forty quartz mining claims, actually proven, its product assaying from $10.80 to $2,013.67 per ton, and a gold bearing dyke, yet unexplored but traceable for many miles on the surface through the Company's property.

For the purpose of extending development, the Company will offer for subscription 500,000 shares of its Treasury stock, but no payment is solicited until the intending subscribers have made a thorough and satisfactory examination of the reports of Engineers, titles, values, and management, which may be obtained on application at the Company's offices, No. 66 Broadway, Manhattan Life Building, New York.

The officers and Directors, who are well-known business men, believe the opportunity for remunerative—not speculative—investments is exceptional.

J. L. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS DICKSON, Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY will, on and after July 1, 1897, against delivery of Dividend Warrant No. 32, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same, ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.

New York, June 26th, 1897.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30th, 1897, at the rate of Three and One Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1897, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a general meeting of the stockholders of the SAMUELS DYNAMIC ACCUMULATOR COMPANY, held May 18th, 1897, it was resolved that the business of the corporation be discontinued, and the organization of the company dissolved; a majority of the capital stock being represented and voting in favor of such discontinuance.

W. S. WEBB,
May 18th, 1897 Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It has been a long time since Wall Street enthusiasm reached so high a point as was scored at the close of last week, and there will be bitter disappointment if there is not a continuance of the good feeling and developing warrant for it.

What was most noticeable in the close of last week's market was that most of the professional traders, tired of unavailing efforts to bring about a reaction, had changed base, and were showing a readiness to join in the general bullish sentiment.

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While it was disclosed that bear traders had become converted, there were also assurances that European buyers, hitherto hanging back, were also showing a new disposition to take hold of American stocks, induced to their new position by the handsome way in which quotations were responding here to bullish influences, wholly independent of any European assistance whatever. This suggestion is of consequence in view of what seem to be very ardent efforts upon the part of British financial writers to discredit American stocks. Some suggestions of this disposition are quoted on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES today.

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Another noteworthy publication on this page of THE TIMES to-day is in the form of further statements from the Presidents of Bank Clearing Houses in different parts of the country replying to the inquiry as to whether they see indications of good times. Such opinions and such statements of facts are entitled to the especial consideration that they are wholly independent of Wall Street prejudices or partisanship.

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A long list of stocks is scheduled to share in such further advances as the market makes—as Wall Street profits do the scheduling.

Rock Island is to go up on official suggestions that its dividend rate will be doubled.

Burlington is to go up on reports of earnings showing big increases.

Northwest is to go up on further disclosures of what its refunding plans will accomplish.

Omaha is to go up on promised details of the Northwest deal by which Omaha is largely and quickly to profit.

Such is the current Wall Street forecast for the Granger railroad group, the group so far most conspicuous in improvement.

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Of the specialties each has its prophet, too; and such promisers are promising that Sugar Trust this week will approach 130, that Chicago Gas by Wednesday will reach 95, that Tobacco Trust (if the jury is generous) will get a rise of half a dozen points at least, that Consolidated Ice is to cross 40, and that American Spirits may (on a spurt) go once more as high as 11½.

***

If the market broadens there will be a number of alert and aggressive traders managing more or less ambitious bull pools. The list of stocks which may be so helped to better prices includes such shares as the Reading issues, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, Tennessee Coal, Atchison preferred, Pacific Mail, Texas Pacific, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

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A significant Wall Street feature just now—significant as various observers may variously construe it—is the fact that not a single bear point is anywhere in sight.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅞	L. E. & West. p.	2⅜
Am. Sug. R. pf.	1	Lake Shore	3
Am. Tobacco	6	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2½	Manhattan	1¾
Bay State Gas.	1⅞	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	2¼	Minn. Iron	4
Can. Pacific	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Chicago Gas	2¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¾
Chi. & N. W.	6⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3½	N. J. Central	1¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	3	N. Y. Central	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	3	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Ore. S. Line, wh. iss.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.	5½	Pull. Pal. Car.	1⅞
Consolidated Ice	4⅞	Reading	1
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	Rome, W. & O.	1
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1
Del., L. & W.	6	St. P. & Ohama pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Western Union	1
Iowa Central pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	2⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	8¼	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Illinois Steel	2		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Mo. Pac. 2d	1¾
At., Col., & Pac. 1st	2½	N.Y.,Sus. & W.ref.	5s 2
Cent. of Ga. con.	5s 2	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2
Cent. of N. J. gen.	1	Northwest. con.	1⅞
C. & O. 6s, Series A	1	Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	2½
C. & O. 4½s	2	Peo. & East. 1st	2
Ch. & E. Ill. gen.	1¼	Rock Is. deb. 5s	2¼
Ch. Gas & C. 1st	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, t.r.	2	St. Paul con. 7s	1
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1	St. P. 2d, 7 3-10s	1¼
Equit. Gas Chi. 1st	1	St.P. 1st, C. & M. 6s	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	St.P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 2d	2½	St.P. 1st, W. & M. 5s	1¼
Int. & G. Nor. 3d	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1¾
Kan. & Texas 2d	1½	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Kan. & Tex. of T. 5s	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	2
Laclede Gas 1st	1¼	Un. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s	1
L. & N., Pen. & At. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
Mo. Pac. con.	2		

Bonds Declined.

Det. Gas 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Lehigh & W. B. con. asst.	2⅜		

***

The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est	Last.	Last June 27, '96
New Jersey Central	84¾	81¾	83⅝	106⅝
New York Central	103¼	101	102⅝	97
New York & [illegible]	74¾	73½	72¾	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	178	173	173	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	18⅜	18	18⅛	..
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	84¾	83¼	83	..
N. Y. Lack. & Western	121	121	121	..
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10¼	9¾	9¾	8½
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	27¼	26½	27	28½
Norfolk & Western	11¾	11¼	11¾	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	30½	29¾	30¼	..
North American	4¾	4½	4⅝	5
Northern Pacific	15	14½	14⅝	..
Northern Pacific pf.	43⅝	40¾	41⅝	..
Or. Sh. Line, wh. iss.	15⅝	14⅝	16½	..
Ontario & Western	15½	14⅜	15¼	18½
Oregon R. & Nav.	21⅞	20⅞	21¼	..
Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	..
Or. S. L. & U. N., t. r.	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	..
Pacific Mail	30¼	28⅞	29¾	22⅝
Peo., Decatur & Evans.	7	7	7	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	18	12½	18	58
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44½	44¼	44⅛	58
Pullman Palace Car Co.	167½	164½	168½	..
Quicksilver pf.	8	8	8	..
Reading	22⅝	20⅜	22⅝	..
Reading 1st pf.	47¾	45¾	47	..
Reading 2d pf.	28¼	27¼	27½	..
Rio Grande Western	15	14⅜	15	..
Rio Grande Western pf.	39⅜	38½	39⅜	..
St. J. & Grand Island	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
St. J. & Grand Is. 1st pf.	40¼	40	40	..
St. J. & Grand Is. 2d pf.	12⅜	12	12¼	..
St. Louis & San Fran.	5	5	5	..
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40⅜	..
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	10
St. Louis Southwestern.	3½	3	3⅛	..
St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	8⅜	8⅝	10
St. Paul & Duluth	22¼	21⅞	22	..
St. Paul & Omaha	63⅝	59	62¼	42
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	145	145	145	..
Southern Pacific	15½	15½	15¼	18⅜
Southern Railway	9⅜	9	9¼	8⅝
Southern Railway pf.	29⅝	28¼	29⅛	26⅝
Stand. R. & T.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24⅝	23⅜	24⅛	22
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10	10⅜	7¼
Union Pacific	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	7⅛
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf.	2¼	2	2	..
United States Express	40	40	40	40
United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
United States L. pf.	59⅜	58½	59¼	57½
United States Rubber	18	12½	12½	17
United States Rubber pf.	61	59	60⅝	73½
Wabash	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	6½
Wabash pf.	15⅞	14⅞	14⅝	16⅞
Western Union Beef	8½	7⅞	8⅛	8
Western U. Telegraph	84⅝	82¾	84¼	88¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	9
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	..

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rates at 1@1¼ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent.; sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4@4½ per cent. for good single names.

Foreign exchange closed easier. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

A LASTING BULL MARKET.

Mr. Walter Watson, Jr., of the Stock Exchange house of Watson & Brown, asked by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES as to stock-market prospects, expressed decidedly bullish views on the situation. Mr. Watson believes that the current rise in stocks is simply the beginning of an extended upward movement that will last for years. Mr. Watson said:

"I am a bull on the whole stock market. I cannot see any reason why the upward movement begun in the past few weeks should not continue until a very much higher level of prices is reached. In my opinion, things generally warrant a great appreciation in security values—an appreciation such as we have not seen for years.

"There can be no doubt about the improvement that has developed in the past three or four weeks. Sentiment has undergone a marked change, and in actual business there has been considerable betterment. Many lines of trade are showing what seems to be the beginning of new activity. You will find that everywhere the confidence among business men is wonderfully strengthened. That is true of the small as well as the large merchants. With the tariff out of the way, they will go ahead with their business, knowing just where they stand, and confident of the better times of which the future is to be productive.

"I expect to see very much better railroad earnings in the coming few months. The increases already shown will continue until it will become the usual thing to see monthly improvements in railroad earnings much greater than those which at the present time are large enough to give us new hope. For the present year the crop outlook is excellent, and based upon this the railroads should all do a very much better business. With an improvement in the general trade of the country, their other classes of traffic will be largely increased, and, taken altogether, I think that for years to come decreased railroad earnings will be the exception as they have been the rule in the past.

"With better railroad statements and a steady growth in business we need have no fear about our own investors taking hold of securities. I believe that the public will soon be felt as a powerful factor in Wall Street—it is already beginning to assume large proportions—and the business of Wall Street alone will, I think, show as much if not more improvement as any other line.

"Besides, I look for a great deal of foreign buying of American securities. The cordial relations between England and the United States are daily becoming more firmly established, and the friendly feeling between the two peoples is now more evident than ever before. The courtesy shown by the Queen to the American Ambassadors at the recent jubilee ceremonies, and the prominence given to the representatives of the United States Government at that time show that it is the intention of Great Britain to foster the already established relations between the two nations. Once show the European investor that the business of the United States is recovering from its depression and give him practical proof of the improvement of which we ourselves are all certain, and you will find him again buying American stocks and bonds—buying back those same securities which he has been selling for the past six or seven years.

"In fact, I am firmly convinced that from this time on and for the next three or four years profits in Wall Street speculation will come from the long side—will be made by buying stocks on all reactions. I believe we are going to see a bull market that will equal if not excel anything that has yet occurred in the history of American speculation. Reactions will come naturally, but the tendency will be steadily upward, and one which will be marked and productive of the most substantial kind of results."

THE NEW YORK WAY.

Mr. J. S. Bache, visiting Chicago, is quoted by the newspapers there as making the following remarks:

"The Chicago people do not appear yet to have really awakened to the fact that better times are no longer a theory, but a condition. The sentiment which I have met since my arrival in this city is a great contrast to the confidence that one encounters elsewhere. I cannot account for it, unless it be that the revival of trade has been somewhat derelict in reaching Chicago, but I am confident that in a short time people hereabouts will be feeling as they do in New York, and, for that matter, throughout the country generally. Stocks have advanced, it is true, but they are by no means high. Every point gained has been warranted, and I fail to see any reason why the advance should not continue. I hear complaints that the Stock Exchange business of this city is still largely directed to bucket shops. The only remedy I know for that is the one we adopted in New York—namely, shutting up the bucket shops. I see no reason why you should not be able to do so as easily as it has been done in New York."

FROM SEVEN STATES.

Are good times at hand—is there tangible evidence of their coming?

Here are suggestive expressions of opinion and citations of fact from widely separated parts of the country:

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Ohio.

Mr. E. R. Perkins of the Cleveland Clearing House writes: I see evidences of a quite marked improvement in business conditions. There is less idle labor, larger exchange of commodities, and a far more hopeful feeling in nearly all industries, so far as I am able to judge.

At the same time, I am not one of those who believe that business can be established upon a satisfactory basis with our present monetary system substantially unchanged. Confidence cannot be fully restored till creditors and debtors alike know that balances are to be paid in gold or its equivalent.

***

Mr. Edward Remy of the Mansfield Clearing House writes: We notice a decided increase in our clearing exchanges in the past three months, which would indicate that either our merchants are making larger purchases through an increased demand for their wares, a general adjustment of their obligations, or they are purchasing with confidence that values will shortly be increased, be the cause therefor what it may.

In our talks with the farmers of our county we find that their views are to some extent actuated by their political prejudices, yet the honest yeoman will tell you that with a proper regulation of the tariff on what he has to sell the foundation for prosperity in our country will be relaid.

Missouri.

Mr. Thomas W. Evans, President of the St. Joseph Clearing House, writes: "In our business we are very much impressed with the favorable outlook. Deposits have increased. The demand for money is improved. There is a fine prospect for good crops. Our merchants are doing a large business and their collections are good."

Texas.

Mr. E. B. Harrold of the Fort Worth Clearing House writes: "There is a change for the better in this section of the country, and everything in the way of crops is very promising for a full field; and people are much more hopeful for a good return for their labor. There has been a good deal of outside capital in the last thirty days invested in land, whereas a year ago it could not be induced to make an investment under any inducements offered."

Kansas.

Mr. Charles H. Pool, President of the Wichita Clearing House, writes: "We have surely begun to see and feel the unquestionable evidence of the coming good times. The business situation here has vastly improved; all lines of mercantile business are looking up; our jobbers are buying liberally, anticipating the large business which must evidently come from the greatest wheat harvest South Kansas and Oklahoma have ever had. The banks are full of money, good loans are scarce, and deposits increasing.

"The most striking indication of the return of confidence and increasing prosperity in this vicinity is the fact that more farmers have deposits in the banks now than at any time in the past five years; also, foreign salesmen not seen in these parts for several seasons are now fast coming in.

"All business is being done conservatively, collections are good, and we hear very few complaints from any source."

Washington.

Mr. N. H. Latimer, manager of the Seattle Clearing House, writes: "There is a very noticeable improvement in business affairs in this section of the country, and business generally is getting on a firmer basis. Considerable attention is now being given to the mining interests in this locality, and a great many very promising properties have been discovered within the past year, and as time goes on some of them at least ought to prove dividend payers, which will help greatly the restoration of prosperous times.

"The Alaskan trade has grown to be quite an item with the merchants of Seattle, and the commencement of work on the Government canal connecting Elliott Bay with Lake Washington, the establishment of a Government military reserve station on Magnolia Bluffs, near this city, the filling in of tide lands now being carried on extensively at the southern end of the city by a St. Louis syndicate, the erection of a first-class smelter which is now an assured thing, the building of large flouring mills on which work has already commenced, the changing of the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad from a narrow to broad gauge, and a connection of said road with the main line of the Northern Pacific, adding another to our transcontinental connections, coupled with numerous other industries of a smaller character which are in contemplation, all speak well for the future of this locality, and particularly our own city, and gives encouragement of a substantial nature which we have not enjoyed for some time past. Among other things we hope to acquire is the establishment here of a United States Assay office, (which matter is now before the House of Congress,) which will enable us to take care of the bullion and mine returns from Alaska, British Columbia, and surrounding districts, which are now of necessity driven to San Francisco or to Helena, Mon.

"On the whole, the situation in this locality is very encouraging, and needs but a little time to put us in the front ranks of the prosperous sections of this country."

***

Mr. B. J. Rucker, President of the Everett Clearing House, writes: "Replying to your inquiry, in which you ask if in my business relations I see evidences of the coming of good times, it gives me great pleasure to answer you, Yes:

"While activity in the manufacture and sale of goods, and in fact all commercial pursuits, at the present time may not be perceptibly greater in this section than it has been in the past, nor is perhaps the general feeling among the people of this northwest corner of the Union more bright, yet we unquestionably see more clearly evidences of greater production from the natural resources of our country. At this point, being the centre of the Monte Cristo and Silverton mining districts, we may derive benefits locally that other parts of the country do not enjoy; and yet it will be seen from the reports that the same ratio of increase in the production of gold and silver exists in other producing States and Territories, and with this increased mineral production and the realization of good crops throughout all the sections of the country, added to the natural channels that have increased so enormously the cash on hand in the banking institutions of the United States, will create such a desire for investment that it will force a marked improvement in spite of those who seek to multiply misfortune by vastly exaggerating calamity.

"Let political howling cease, and the push of the American people will launch us into the midst of prosperity."

California.

Mr. J. M. C. Marble, Vice President of the Los Angeles Clearing House, writes: "This part of the country has, I think, suffered less than any other part of the land since the depression set in. A census under State law recently taken discloses the fact that the population of this city has more than doubled since the census of 1890. We now have over 103,000 population.

"Times are improving and only need prompt adjustment of tariff and financial legislation to insure an era of great prosperity."

Maine.

Mr. W. H. Hobbs, Manager of the Portland Clearing House, writes: "I am not able to see many indications of the coming of good times. There has been no marked improvement in the business situation in this section during the past year.

"We cannot expect any great change for the better until patriotism instead of self rules the people and the leaders of all parties.

"The enormous waste of the liquor traffic is the greatest bar to prosperity.

"The greatest need is a revival of the spirit of unselfishness, for which we all should labor."

THE SAME OLD GROWL.

The London Statist (just received here) says:

"The little interest in the market has been chiefly directed to American and Canadian railways and to mining securities. The opinion is expressed that no other departments hold out the prospect of any great amount of activity. Home railway stocks, it is claimed, are at high prices, and foreign Government bonds are not suitable for speculation. Were there the prospect of any real improvement in the position in the United States we should agree with this opinion, so far as the American market is concerned, but unfortunately there are as yet no good grounds for investors in this country to increase their holdings of American securities. Trade still remains extremely depressed, and, while here and there traffics show some slight improvement, the increases cannot be regarded as indicating any appreciable revival in industrial activity.

"Although the American Executive may do all in his power to pass a measure through Congress providing for currency reform, yet the ultimate decision will rest with the Senate, and there are, as yet, no signs of that body having changed the opinions it held last year when it refused the appeals of Mr. Cleveland for power to issue low-interest bonds. Should the Secretary of the Treasury bring forward a wise measure for settling the currency question the hope that it will pass will probably induce a considerable amount of buying of American securities. While it is possible that those who are willing to take the considerable risk of purchasing on the idea that something will soon be done may be justified in their opinion, the cautious investor will be well advised to wait until a measure of currency reform has actually passed Congress.

"Money appears likely to remain extremely cheap for some time, and the prospect of new creations of capital sufficiently large to induce present holders of railway stocks to sell, with the object of reinvesting more advantageously elsewhere, is remote. Were there a revival in the United States, a good deal of money would probably be transferred from home to American railways; but, as we have pointed out, there are as yet no good reasons for prudent investors making such an exchange."

SHOWING CHICAGO HOW.

A young man trained in Wall Street is showing Chicago how to hustle. The newspapers out there are paying attention to him as a more than ordinarily interesting acquisition. He is credited with mysterious customers on the Board of Trade, and is distinguished for having orders while other brokers lead lives of languid ease, and incidentally, he is celebrated for having "entrée anywhere. He goes anywhere he pleases."

The following is from The Chicago Times-Herald:

"The July wheat excitement is increasing the interest in Broker George B. French, a good-looking young New Yorker, who has evidently had the placing of all the orders in the July for the interest in control. French was for years a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He made heavy losses when the Cordage Trust went to pieces. He came here with a few sort of letters and went to railroading, beginning at the bottom in a freight house, in order to learn the business. He got to be at the head of one of the Northwestern divisions of the St. Paul Road, and then went with Ripley on the Atchison to reorganize its freight service. For about six months he has been on the Board of Trade, and has had the distinction of being the only man during that period with a large business. He has placed his orders through Allen-Grier, and has kept them on the jump when most of the other commission people have been standing around doing nothing. There are all sorts of theories as to where his trade comes from. He ought to have a pretty good acquaintance. His father is a well-known Wall Street man, a partner of the famous Bill Travers, when he was alive, and a special partner now in the big stock brokerage firm of Van Emburgh, Atterbury & Co. This senior French is one of the few personal friends of J. Pierpont Morgan. That sort of social connection ought to give young French entrée anywhere. He goes anywhere he pleases. He is reticent, but good-natured."

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅛@60½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars, 47½@49c.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,903,611, and the exports for the same period $24,263,864. The net exports, therefore, have been $22,360,253. The net exports for the same period in 1896 were $22,-361,079, against net exports in 1895, $13,058,-790; in 1894, $58,038,195, and in 1893, $63,-327,622.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co.

To the holders of Certificates issued under the Plan and Agreement dated 5th March, 1896, for the following securities, viz.: Tennessee Lien Bonds, Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, and Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Committee under the said Plan and Agreement expects, on the 1st day of July, 1897, to receive partial payment of the coupons due January 1, 1895, upon Seven per cent. Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, deposited under the said Plan and Agreement; and as therein provided, out of the moneys so received, will, on and after July 1, 1897, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 65 Cedar Street, New York, make payment to the depositors of Tennessee Lien Bonds, Second Mortgage Extended Bonds, and First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds of the sum of twenty-four dollars, and to the depositors of Consolidated Seven per cent. Bonds of the sum of sixteen dollars for each and every such bond so deposited, said sums being the amounts to which said depositors would be entitled for six months' interest due July 1, 1897, on bonds to be delivered to them respectively under the Plan. Such payment will be made only upon presentation of the certificates to the Guaranty Trust Company for suitable stamping.

ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1897.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

TYTLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
N.E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.

It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind,

"IT IS TO LAUGH."

Did the reader, when a youth, ever meet with his schoolmates in a private social gathering when everybody was attacked with an uncontrollable desire to laugh? If a funny thing was said, laughter was natural. If something silly was said there was more laughter, and again everybody laughed at serious remarks. It was in the air to laugh, and everybody breathed laughter. There are times when speculation recalls childhood experiences, with "to buy" substituted for "to laugh." If something important is said regarding a particular property, people begin to buy. If something less important is said, they buy again. If it is intimated that something of value may be said, there is still more buying, and there is other buying because of the first buying until everybody buys, buys on good news and buys on no news. This is one of those occasions where news is helpful, but not essential, as an incentive to buying, and false news is given the full weight of verity. —Boston Herald.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $848,200. The banks now hold $49,239,150 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,130,800, an increase in specie of $350,000, an increase in legal tenders of $1,639,800, an increase in deposits of $4,566,400, and a decrease in circulation of $121,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 26,'97.	June 19,'97.	June 27,'96.
Loans	$521,681,600	$518,550,800	$474,999,300
Specie	90,400,200	90,050,200	62,015,300
Legal tenders	108,112,600	106,472,800	84,145,700
Net deposits	597,004,600	592,528,200	496,974,700
Circulation	13,870,900	13,992,700	14,584,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 26,'97.	June 19,'97.	June 27,'96.
Specie	$90,400,200	$90,050,200	$62,015,300
Legal tenders	108,112,600	106,472,800	84,145,700
Total reserve	$198,512,800	$196,523,000	$146,161,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	149,273,650	148,132,050	124,243,675
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$49,239,150	$48,390,950	$21,917,325

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$49,239,150	1802	$19,872,050
1896	21,917,325	1891	18,411,600
1895	34,225,925	1890	6,643,550
1894	74,803,300	1889	2,592,225
1893	1,251,725	1888	26,817,225

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$9,794,089
Corresponding week, 1896	7,880,716
Since Jan. 1, 1897	272,611,802
Corresponding period, 1896	233,311,822

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$7,900,680
Corresponding week, 1896	7,580,268
Since Jan. 1, 1897	189,892,907
Corresponding period, 1896	180,061,432

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$151,497
Corresponding week, 1896	54,477
Since Jan. 1, 1897	3,149,859
Corresponding period, 1896	19,752,309

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$5,876,079
Corresponding week, 1896	1,522,200
Since Jan. 1, 1897	47,213,835
Corresponding period, 1896	65,387,867

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending June 26	$537,998,173
Balances week ending June 26	33,385,606
Exchanges week ending June 19	646,623,629
Balances week ending June 19	36,722,479
Exchanges week ending June 12	589,049,322
Balances week ending June 12	37,671,387
*Exchanges week ending June 5	517,557,007
*Balances week ending June 5	32,045,105
Exchanges week ending May 29	602,727,225
Balances week ending May 29	31,024,832
Exchanges week ending May 22	536,402,930
Balances week ending May 22	34,367,104

*Five days.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The holders of certificates issued under the plan of reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are informed by the Reorganization Committee that they expect to receive on July 1 partial payment of the coupons due on that day, upon the deposit of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company deposited under the plan of reorganization, and that they will on and after July 1, 1897, make the payment at the Guaranty Trust Co., City of New York to the depositors of Tennessee lien bonds, second mortgage extended bonds, and first and second mortgage extended bonds of the sum of $24, and to the depositors of consolidated 7 per cent. bonds of the sum of $16. for every bond deposited.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 27.—The market shows a slight increase in the money rate, with loans until Monday at ¾@1 per cent.; loans into July at 1¼@1½ per cent.; two, three, and four months' discount at 1 per cent., and six months' time money at 1 3-16@1¼ per cent. There is, however, very little doing, and there has been a great deal of grumbling at the decision not to close the Stock Exchange for the naval review. What little has been done has been mostly in Americans and in mining securities.

Among the former, the Illinois Central shows an advance of ¼, and Norfolk and Western ⅛. On the other hand, Northern Pacific preferred has fallen ⅝.

Canadian railways have advanced sharply; the Grand Trunk guaranteed, ⅝; first preferred, ½, and second preferred, ¼.

The better feeling in the Transvaal, and the belief that measures will be taken to relieve the foreign interests there, have had a favorable effect upon South African ventures, and a fair amount of business is being done in them at advanced prices.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRYGEER, JACOB.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Bertha Scherberich and Mary Muller, send greeting:—

Whereas, Carl H. Ulmer of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of June, 1893, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JACOB KRYGEER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none a proper one will apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

AUGUST P. WAGENER, Attorney for Petitioner, 54 Second Avenue, New York City. je7-1aw6wM

MASON, LYDIA LUSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA LUSH MASON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Franklin Bartlett, No 52 Times Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1897. MASON CARNES, Executor. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Executor, 52 Times Building, New York City. ap26-1aw6mM

McNULTY, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY McNULTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Watson & Gibson, No. 55 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1897. CHARLES R. McNULTY, Administrator. my17-1aw6mM

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, 1,927 to 1,933 Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 216 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, four lots, each 25 by 189, vacant; Washington Avenue, west side, 216 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 111 by 47.7, two-story frame building; Washington Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 22.4 by 111, vacant; Washington Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 30 by 111, three-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry D. Macdona, referee, 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $41,907.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gilbert M. Speir, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 150 by 125, three and four story brick building, Ladies' Deborah Nursery. Due on judgment, $18,687.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 6 Catharine Slip, west side, between Cherry and Water Streets, 20.6 by 40, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,613.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 60 by 100, two five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,458; subject to other mortgages for $60,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Thomas E. Moore, referee, 51 John Street, northeast corner of Dutch Street, 21 by 87 by 21 by 87.11, leasehold, five-story brick stores and lofts.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, forty-seven lots, situated on Webster and Valentine Avenues, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WAREHOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE

The extra well-built six-story brick warehouse, size 88 feet 4 inches by 100 feet, at the

Southeast cor. 9th Ave. & 16th St.

is for sale, by order of Trustees, at $145,000. Contains freight elevator and electric plant, and is suitable for storage of heavy goods. Immediate possession may be had. Apply to

GEO. R. READ, Agt.,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

AT SIASCONSET, NANTUCKET ISLAND.—Warmest surf; coolest air; brightest sunsets; grandest storms; sharpest appetites; laziest clime; longest sleeps; healthiest haunt; quaintest houses; lowest rents; nicest people; happiest kids. Write UNDERHILL, Downing Building.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—A small cottage on the Lake in one of the best positions. Newly painted and furnished. Ready from July 1st. 8 bedrooms and all conveniences. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, No. 19 Liberty St.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; well furnished; careful sanitation; cool, breezy bluff; among pine forests; fine bathing. J., Harwichport, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

Will be held in New York in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d St. and 4th Av., June 29, July 1, 2, 3. Candidates offering Advanced German, Advanced Chemistry, Advanced Physics, Advanced Algebra, or Analytic Geometry, will assemble at 9 A. M., June 29. Other candidates at 8 A. M., July 1.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

And the Harvard Examination for Women will be held in New York, at the place and time and under the regulations stated above for the Examination for Admission to Harvard University.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in New York, at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St., corner 4th Av., fourth floor, beginning on Thursday, July 1st, at 9 A. M.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 to 15 West 83d St., New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. *Home and Chaperonage for Special Students.*

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Square, (1122 Broadway.)
Special courses during Summer at reduced rates.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER'S School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

GERMAN AND LATIN thoroughly taught; moderate terms. Prof. Heldemann, 96 E. 10th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.—Convenient to New York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n. Both sexes. 58th year. Healthful. Beautiful. 16 teachers, 12 acres. $200 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY, CLINTON, N. Y., for young women, provides best instruction in languages, music, elocution; cares for morals, manners, health. Colleges admit on certificate. 37th year. A. G. BENEDICT, A. M., Prin.

DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS.—Carmel, N. Y.; new music hall; 324 year; opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

INSTRUCTION—MISCELLANEOUS.

ELOCUTION, PLATFORM, AND PULPIT ORATORY. Acting. Thorough, practical instruction. Moderate terms. Engagements procured. Twenty years' experience. Circulars.
GARRETT W. OWENS, 317 West 19th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Administratrix with the will annexed. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 and 82 William St. ju14-1aw6mM

PICKHARDT, SYDNEY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SYDNEY B. PICKHARDT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hawkins & Delafield, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of December, 1896. LILLIAN PICKHARDT, Administratrix, with Will Annexed. HAWKINS & DELAFIELD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City. d28-1aw6mM.

SCHIEFFELIN, MARY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY B. SCHIEFFELIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Young & Ver Planck, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1897. HENRY S. CLARK, Executor. YOUNG & VER PLANCK, Attorneys for Executor, No. 54 William Street, New York City. ja18-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROBINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of John Mason Knox, Nos. 80 and 82 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1897. MARY ANN ROBINSON, Executrix. JOHN MASON KNOX, Attorney for Executrix, 80 and 82 William St., N. Y. ju14-1aw6mM

WARD, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson & Wallis, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1897. WILLIAM G. WARD, Administrator. WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Administrator, 48 Wall St., New York City. ap19-1aw6mM

WORCH, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. WORCH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1897. MARIE FREDERIEKA WORCH, Executrix. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City. my3-1aw6mM

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST. daily, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M.; additional train race days, C. I. J. C., 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Leave WHITEHALL ST. hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional trains race days, C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., DAILY, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.

CULVER ROUTE.

Leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily and Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:20 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M. **EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.**

BROOKLYN BRIDGE ROUTE.

Trains direct from BROOKLYN BRIDGE, via Brooklyn Elevated R. R. and P. P. and C. I. R. R. Daily, 7:18, 8:18, 8:53, 9:48, and half-hourly from 10:23 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and every 20 minutes from 1:07 to 10:47 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 20 CENTS.

"THE WORLD-FAMOUS PLEASURE GROUNDS."

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 8.30, 10.30, 11.20 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 22d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 22d St. and Cortlandt St., 12 M., 1.00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Special Three-Day Trips.

$14.50....THOUSAND ISLANDS....$14.50
13.00....LAKE GEORGE.... 13.00
14.50....NIAGARA FALLS.... 14.50

Including Travel Tickets, first-class Hotel Accommodation, and ALL EXPENSES.

ALSO ONE AND TWO WEEKS' TOURS.

Independent Tickets everywhere. Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M.
MOONLIGHT AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS
Tickets to Poughkeepsie by Boat, arriving there 1:15 P. M., returning by any Hudson River or West Shore Train up to midnight of day of issue.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; or with waiting; competent; last employer can be seen; city or country. Address, two days, N. S., 640 9th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl; chambermaid, assist waiting; best city references. 20 West 58th St., present employer's; call from 10 to 12.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestan young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference; city or country. 230 West 17th St.; ring twice.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By young lady; would go out by the day; best reference. Scott, 155 East 39th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class in private family; city or country; good city reference. 150 West 28th St., Room 2.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving city desires to obtain situation in the country for her waitress, whom she can recommend, being obliging and capable. Call at present employer's, 106 5th Av., near 16th, Monday and Tuesday.

WAITRESS.—First-class; can serve all courses and wines, make salads, carve; will go to the country; excellent reference. 231 East 34th St.; call a few days.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, &c.—As attendant to an elderly lady, private secretary, or nursery governess; best of references. Miss Ida R. Bowen, Lewisburg, Penn.

A YOUNG MAN (22) WISHES A SITUATION AS kitchenman or other position in the country; understands horses. J. S., 893 2d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Swiss, twenty-six, as butler or second man; neat, clean, good worker; good references. Joseph, care Wursch, 107 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 25 years; single; good city and country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; sober and willing; city or country; best city reference. C. Magee, 436 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—City or country; eight years' best city reference. 140 East 41st St. F. D.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Mr. James Dean, retiring from florist business at Bay Ridge, and now residing at Babylon, L. I., is desirious of finding a position for his foreman, Ed. Fischer, who has been with him for the past eight years and whom he can recommend as a good grower and gardener for commercial and private, especially of palms, ferns, and general greenhouse plants. Address Ed. Fischer, 66th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A canvasser to solicit advertisements for a well-known New York publication. Address C. B. D., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, RICHARD AUGUSTINE, COMMONLY known as AUGUSTINE SMITH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD AUGUSTINE SMITH, commonly known as AUGUSTINE SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY, Executor. mh22-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y.
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
ELEVATION 3,000 FEET.
CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS.

Four Hours from New York.

Every convenience of a city hotel. For information address
W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

ROCKY POINT INN,

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks.
PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.
OPEN JUNE 15.
For illustrated folder, &c., address
ROCKY POINT INN CO.,
OLD FORGE, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

SAGAMORE HOTEL,

Lake Hamilton Co., N. Y., will open season of 1897 July 1, under the old management, assisted by T. D. Sullivan. BUTLER & SULLIVAN, managers, Long Lake, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate.
WM. G. BOGGS.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 115, 560, 1315 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 5 cents in stamps for "Long Island," or 2 cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.

ACCOMMODATIONS

For few select boarders; excellent table, home comforts, shady grounds, boating, bathing, free fishing, reasonable board. Address Box 27, Mattituck, L. I.

HALLOCK HOUSE,

GOOD GROUND, L. I.
Situated 150 feet from Shinnecock Bay; surf and still water bathing.
OTIS M. CORWIN, Proprietor.

MIGNON MECHANICAL RIDING ACADEMY and Hotel, Boulevard and Seaside Av., Rockaway Beach, L. I. Largest carrousel in the country; restaurant, liquors, cigars.
O. J. MOUSSETTE, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OCTAGON,

SEA BRIGHT, N. J.,
OPENS JUNE 26TH.
The leading, largest, and best appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Directly on the beach.
THE OCTAGON COTTAGE,
Open from May to October.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

SEA VIEW HOUSE,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J., now open; special inducements for June; situated on water front; 5 minute from station; overlooking bay and ocean. A. POPE.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL

NOW OPEN. Select family and transient hotel. Illustrated Booklet, Diagrams, rates, &c. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Stilwell's Victoria; first-class in every particular. Send for circular.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL ALBION,

Second and Ocean Avs. Asbury Park, N. J. 50 yards from surf; 17th season; table the best; accommodates 200; $2 to $2.50 per day; $8 to $12 per week. Opens in June. C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW ENGLAND.

LELAND'S OCEANHOUSE
NEWPORT, R. I.

Now Open. Special Rates for July and Season. Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r, Newport, R. I.

OPENS JULY 3.

WHITE MTS.

THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE.
Through parlor cars New York to Hotel Grounds. Call at 3 Park Place for Illustrated Circulars. ANDERSON' & PRICE, Managers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET.
Open from May 15th to October 15th. Steam heat. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. I. D. IVISON, Manager, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house on Pocono Mts.; bracing air; steam heat; baths, latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Estimates for dredging between Bank Street and Bethune Street, under Contract 580; and for dredging between Bethune Street and West Twelfth Street, Contract 587, will be received by Department of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M., July 2d, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing sawed spruce timber, under Contract No. 597, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, N. R., until 12 o'clock M. July 2, 1897. For particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BOARDERS' WANTED.

21ST ST., 49 EAST.—Two blocks from Fifth Avenue Hotel.—One elegant large and single room; nominal price till September; excellent table; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

7 EAST 30TH ST.—Room and bedroom furnished for one or two gentlemen; reference.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Massachusetts and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.,) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE. Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. Excursion to Cranston's every week day, returning by down boats, arriving at 133d St., N. R., 11:30 P. M. Fare, $1.00. Many Powell tickets from any landing accepted when stamped Good on Ramsdell Line.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
From foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting at Catskill with Mountain trains. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Je. 29,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., July 20,	10 AM
Havel, Tu., July 6,	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27,	10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jy. 13,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Aug. 3,	10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., Jy. 24, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Au. 21, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Prinz Regent Luitpold.....Thursday, July 8, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, July 15, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, July 22, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, July 10, 10 AM | Kaiserin, July 24, 10 AM
Fulda, July 10, 10 AM | Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, July 1,	7 AM	Normannia, Jy.

THE LITTLE ONES PLEASED

Entertainment Held Under the Auspices of the Hebrew Free School Association.

MAGICIAN DELIGHTED THEM

Crowded into the Auditorium of Educational Alliance on East Broadway Were One Thousand Children Made Happy by Mrs. S. Beer's Benevolence.

Crowded into the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, yesterday afternoon, were 1,000 of the happiest children in New York. They were the fortunate ones to whom tickets had been given to the entertainment held there, under the auspices of the Hebrew Free School Association, and for an hour and a half they were in a real fairyland, and witnessed marvels which they not only enjoyed with open-eyed delight at the time, but will always remember.

The auditorium has seats for only 750, but some of the seats had to do double duty, and more of the little ones stood up. It was solely a children's entertainment, and no "growed-up folks" were permitted anywhere in the hall, except upon the stage and behind the scenes. The big policeman at the door and the alert young ushers inside, while courteous, were firm and vigilant. Hence there was no one to worry them about being good or keeping quiet, and, as a result, they were both well-behaved and quiet, as well as generously appreciative of what went on upon the stage. In fact, it was a model audience, as regards behavior, and it was also one good to look upon, for every little one was dressed in its best, and the faces were bright, with eager, appreciative eyes.

Yesterday's entertainment was furnished at the expense of Mrs. S. Beer, who could not, however, get to town from her cottage at Elberon, N. J., to see it. The entertainer was "Prof." F. Selden, whom all the children on the east side are certain is a real magician, but who only claims to do feats of legerdemain and a number of fire tricks. In enumerating on his card his various specialties, he says, among other things, that he "enjoys clubs." He says that this really means that he entertains clubs, but that he did, as a fact, enjoy his audience of yesterday.

Of course, there was music, but that did not count for much with the small spectators. They were there to see the magician, and they saw him. When he changed water into ink right before their eyes they gasped with delight. Again, when he drew all sorts of wonderful things from a hat borrowed from one of their number they were frightened, but too fascinated to move. They had roared with delight at the joke which preceded this, for the "Professor" had borrowed in a comical way and asked if "some gentleman present would not be kind enough to lend him a high hat."

And then the juggling was wonderful, but the best of all was when the professor appeared as the Fire King, and ate balls of flaming cotton and blew flames from his mouth, and lighted lamps by breathing on them, and many other wonderful things. Those children enjoyed every moment of it, and they lingered about and did not want to leave when it was over.

These entertainments are the outcome of the kindness of heart of Miss Julia Richman of School No. 77. About a year ago her attention was attracted by the remark of a character in a book that she was reading. It was to the effect that she would like to entertain the poor children of the east side, for they had none of the joys of other children. This thought set Miss Richman thinking and working, and now these entertainments are established facts.

Yesterday's was the second, and others have been provided as far ahead as Sept. 26. Some of the children's clubs of the city have agreed to furnish some of the entertainments, and that of next Sunday will be given by the Lincoln Club. As it will be Independence Day the programme will be of a patriotic character.

There are several reasons why these entertainments are given on Sunday afternoons. 1. is the only time when the little ones can all get together, except at night, which is not desirable. Another is that it keeps the little ones off the streets, where they learn much evil and little good. They do not disturb religious services, and it induces them to keep clean, so they may look well among their fellows. There is no sectarianism in these entertainments, and the tickets are distributed without distinction where it is thought they will do the most good. Many are given out through the public schools.

ELISE STEELE RETURNS.

The Thirteen-Year-Old Girl, Who Ran Away to London, Arrives at Last.

The American Line steamship Paris which arrived in this port on Saturday, brought home a little stagestruck girl whose father had not set eyes on her since her mysterious disappearance, over three months ago. She was enticed away at that time by some person or persons, whose identity she refuses to divulge, and made a lonely trip across the ocean as a steerage passenger, to find the friends who afterward brought her back.

Elise Steele, as the young adventuress is called, is the thirteen-year-old daughter of Edward J. Steele, and has been living for a number of years with her grandmother, Mrs. Kley, at 243 West Fourteenth Street. She was taken with the idea of being an actress some months ago, and gradually fell in with some women, who fostered the notion in her.

One evening, about March 20, the girl went out with her younger sister, Ettie, to do some marketing, and suddenly sent her back, telling her to report to Mrs. Kley that she would follow in a few minutes. That was the last seen of Miss Elise at home until day before yesterday.

"We found out," said the grandmother, "that Elise was hidden in this city for a week before she sailed. We believe the people who got her away wanted to put her on the stage and make money out of her, because she is a very pretty child. They dyed her blonde hair black, to conceal her identity, and finally, we think, got her a steerage passage to Southampton and thence to London because they were frightened and wanted to get her out of the way. We know who the persons are, and we shall have them punished.

Elise took the steamer Trave for England, and at London she inquired at Low's Exchange for an old friend, Mrs. Lindsay, who lives at Liverpool. Mrs. Lindsay was notified, and telegraphed the money for the child to come on with. Mrs. Kley was informed that Elise had been found, and the young traveler was allowed to remain with Mrs. Lindsay until the latter could bring her back to New York. She arrived repentant but happy, quite cured of her stage-struck notions and firmly convinced of the perfidy of the fanciful friends who had enticed her away. She will not reveal their names, however.

Agent Agnew of the Gerry society is looking up the case, and State Senator Grady, an old friend of the family, will be asked on to use his influence with Elise and get her to tell who induced her to run away.

Small Boy Charged with Larceny.

John Bryan, eight years old, of 508 West Sixteenth Street, was the smallest as well as the youngest prisoner arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market Court. He was charged with stealing $10 from the rooms of Mrs. Mary Keenan of 500 West Sixteenth Street. She was out on Friday evening, when the boy got into the rooms and ran off with the money. He was arrested a few hours later with only $1 left. He had about forty packs of firecrackers, and every boy in the street had fireworks at Johnny's expense. Nearly all the boys in the neighborhood were sick that night from the candy and soda water that their precocious companion had bought them. Johnny was held in $500 bail for examination. The Gerry society was notified of the case and will investigate the matter, and see what kind of parents the boy has.

Funeral of James R. Richards.

The funeral of James R. Richards, a retired cotton broker, who died Friday at his residence, 318 West Fourteenth Street, will be held there to-day at 2 P. M. The burial will be in Greenwood. Mr. Richards had lived in this city for over half a century. He was born Aug. 14, 1823, in Paterson, N. J.

SAID SHE HAD A YACHT.

It Was Not Exactly a Yacht but a Brick Boat, She Explained to the Magistrate.

There was considerable amusement in Jefferson Market Court yesterday when Policeman Regan of the Macdougal Street Station arraigned Lily Morret on a charge of disorderly conduct. Lily wore a bicycle cap, a silk waist, and a gray skirt. In appearance she looked like the tough girl in "The Bowery."

Regan spoke very badly about Lily. He said that at an early hour yesterday morning he was at the corner of Washington and Spring Streets with Acting Captain Farrell when Lily came along very much intoxicated and threw her arms around the Acting Captain's neck. She called the Acting Captain a "lobster" when he repulsed her. She then made love to Regan.

Lily was very indignant. "Give me a Bible," she said, when he got through. "Your Honor, I want to have a Bible, because I am going to speak for my liberty. That man lies. Have you got a Bible, your Honor, you can lend me?"

A Bible was handed to her. She gave it a loud smack, swore that she was going to tell nothing but the truth, and then started in to talk.

"I was not drinking, your Honor. You see I was going down to the river to sleep on our yacht. It's not exactly a yacht. It's a boat that we carry brick on. My father and me has a brickyard at Haverstraw. I was going down to the yacht—I mean, boat—when that man there," pointing to Regan, "stopped me, and spoke to me just as if I was not a perfect lady."

Regan said that when Lily threw her arms around him she said: "Ah, there, my dear."

"And is there any slang, your Honor, about that? The best people in society call one another my dear. My yacht is a dear. It's name is the Princess. I am not in New York much. I am married, and you can bet my husband will be pretty sore when he hears about this."

"The policeman says you were drunk."

"Your Honor, I have kissed the Bible."

"He also says you called him vile names."

"Your Honor, I can tell you all about it in a moment," began Lily, but the Magistrate cut her short, and told her he would hold her in $300 bail for examination to give her an opportunity of procuring what evidence she could as to her respectability.

THIRTEEN HORSES BURNED.

Packing Box Factory and Lumber Yard at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue Destroyed.

Jacob Blent, night watchman in the lumber yard and packing box factory of Frederick Buse, at 1,104, 1,106, 1,108, 1,110, and 1,112 First Avenue, and 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, and 416 East Sixty-first Street, was attracted shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning by the furious barking of his dog Nero in the boiler room of the establishment. Blent found there a pile of rubbish on fire and tried to put out the flames without assistance. In so doing he was slightly burned about the hands. The blaze soon got beyond his control, however, and, calling to the dog to follow him, Blent ran out of the building to sound an alarm.

At the same time Patrolman Thomas A. Donohue of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was passing, saw flames shoot up from the building, and sent in a signal for assistance. Before the firemen arrived the whole structure and the lumber yard in the rear were ablaze. Three additional calls for firemen were rung, and within a short time many streams of water were playing on the flames. In the rear of the front building was a stable in which thirteen horses were stalled. The stable was one of the first of the structures to ignite, and there was at no time a chance for the escape of any of the horses, all of which were consumed.

Adjoining the factory on the south is a row of five-story tenement houses, and to these the firemen directed their efforts, especially, to prevent their succumbing to the flames. All of the tenants in the house nearest the fire were obliged to vacate the premises on account of their danger.

The fire was under control, so far as its further spreading was concerned, within an hour after the arrival of the firemen, but the engines were engaged all day in playing on the piles of burning lumber. The loss on the factory and lumber yard is estimated at $20,000. The Manhattan Cornice and Roofing Company, which occupied one corner of the premises, was damaged to the extent of $4,000.

Jersey City Buildings Burned.

Two small buildings and a stable were destroyed by fire in Jersey City at 3:30 yesterday morning. The fire started in a one-story frame dwelling, occupied by Robert Teppenberger, who used the front room as a shop for the sale of artists' materials. From there it spread to the two-story dwelling, 161, occupied by Mrs. Mary Butler and a stable in the rear owned and occupied by Henry Dennis. All three quickly burned to the ground, and a horse owned by Dennis was burned to death. Two dwellings adjoining the stable, 106 and 108 Sherman Avenue, were slightly damaged. The loss is $8,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

City Home Badly Damaged.

At 8 o'clock last night fire was discovered on the top floor of the brownstone building at 27 West Ninety-fifth Street by the neighbors. The building is the residence of William Goldstein, but the family was away, and there was only the servant girl home, and she was in the basement. The blaze was well under way when discovered by the neighbors. The firemen were summoned and the fire extinguished. The blaze is supposed to have originated in a waste pipe, but how no one seems to be able to learn. The fire burned away a good portion of the top floor and the roof. The damage by fire is estimated at $1,000, and by water, $3,000.

A Brooklyn House Damaged.

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning on the first floor of 62 Walton Street, Brooklyn. The building is a three-story frame. The first floor was occupied by Samuel Cohen, a shoemaker. He lived with his family on the second floor. The third floor was occupied by Joseph Grimp and his family. Grimp and his family were taken out safely. The Cohens were away from home. The fire was quickly extinguished, with a loss to Cohen's stock and furniture of $1,000, while Grimp lost $100. The building is owned by Robert Levy of 1,325 Fifth Avenue, this city.

WELCOMED MR. HARBURGER.

Members of Zion Lodge Receive the Returning Grand Master.

Odd Fellows' Hall, 325 Bowery, was crowded yesterday afternoon, when the members of Zion Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, met to welcome Julius Harburger, who was returning from Chicago, where he had been re-elected Grand Master for a term of five years. In his speech Mr. Harburger said:

"We shall soon celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of our fraternity, which has done much to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, and has expended over $6,000,000 for charitable undertakings. Our great order has brought together men who appreciate the Government of a Nation which has developed the spirit of independence and of liberty. The members are faithful to their traditions and beliefs, and glory in them, but they have instilled a spirit of Americanism in their work which has made the order, through the medium of its lodges, a great co-worker in the cause of our Republic."

Police Capture Nineteen Chinamen.

Inspector Allaire's detectives, Sullivan, Watts, and Miller, raided an alleged Chinese gambling shop, at 21 Mott Street, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, and arrested nineteen persons, including the reputed proprietor, Fung Wah. The players were in the basement, back of a store, which was reached by a ladder. When the police arrived the players rushed for the front store, in which there were a number of barrels filled with rice. Some of the Chinamen endeavored to hide behind the barrels, but the police were too quick for them, and all were captured. The dominos, buttons, &c., used in playing the alleged gambling games were secured by the officers. When the alleged players were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, before Magistrate Deuel, former Assistant District Attorney O'Hare was their counsel. All were discharged but Wah, who was held in $500 bail.

Found Floating in the River.

The body of a man was found floating in the East River, near Clinton Street, yesterday afternoon. There was only 21 cents in the pockets. The body was that of a man apparently thirty-five years old.

SUNDAY IN STATE CAMP

The Soldier Boys Listen to a Sermon by Chaplain Roderick Terry on a Biblical Fight.

RIVALRY OF TWO COMMANDS

A Green Orderly Makes Trouble Between Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment and Major Stacpole of the Tenth Battalion.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, PEEKSKILL, June 27.—The most exacting person could not ask for any more charming weather than Sunday brought with it to the soldiers in camp. The heat from the cloudless sky was tempered just enough by a delightful breeze that swept up from the river and across the wooded hills, making it a lazy, dreamy day.

With all the propitious weather, however, it was a restless day in the encampment. To suddenly change from the hurry of a first day in camp to the stagnation of Sunday chafed the men. Col. Butt would not permit any Sabbath desecrations. Men were free, of course, to stroll about, but all games were strictly prohibited. The men are here to learn soldiering, and not to take a holiday, as many suppose.

The presence of two military organizations here at the same time, numbering over 1,000 men, makes all the routine work of the camp impressive and inspiring. Each organization in a spirit of friendly rivalry endeavors to excel the other, and in consequence there is little slouching or laziness on either side. A Twelfth Regiment man would never permit a Tenth Battalion man to overstep any regulations, and the Tenth Battalion man will, on the other hand, see to it that his campmate complies with the law. It was a Twelfth Regiment outpost that captured seven of the Third Battery yesterday and marched them to the guard house, where the seven were soon released without any trouble whatever.

Trouble of Officer of the Day.

Capt. Dennison of Company D, Tenth Battalion, is Officer of the Day to-day, and he has had great trouble in being properly recognized by the guards from the Twelfth. The State regulations prohibit the wearing of any distinguishing sash or mark by the officer other than the ordinary dress regulations. As a result he went to the guard tent this morning without having the guard called out as required. Of course, the negligent man on Post No. 1 was berated for the breach without permitting him to make reply. He gazed silently at the officer's back as he walked away, and then said in an injured tone: "How'd I know that little feller was Officer of the Day?"

Col. Butt has not yet sufficiently recovered from his illness of last Spring to personally look after all his multifarious duties as Post Commander, so last night dress parade was reviewed by Lieut. Col. Robert W. Leonard. But this morning he made a careful inspection of the men, their accoutrements, and tents. So carefully and thoroughly was this done that the faces of several Captains were longer when they saluted him in leaving than they were when he started up the streets.

Chaplain Roderick Terry preached to the men in the grove on the bluffs this morning. His sermon was on the text, First Kings, xxii., 34: "And a certain man drew a bow at a venture." It was not a sermon in the strict sense of the word. It was a plain, sensible talk to the men of a Biblical fight, and the lesson one may gain from it to aid him in another bloodless war. Doring's Band, from Troy, which is here this week, played during the service, and then all the men sung with spirit and will the time-honored hymns "Nearer, my God, to Thee" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Many Bicyclists at the Camp.

A horde of bicyclists invaded camp during the morning. Most of them were from nearby towns, but several were from New York and Brooklyn. In addition, a number of visitors came by way of trains, so that the "boys," both from Manhattan and Albany, were kept busy showing all the points of interest from Battery Hill to the woman who will read your hand for a quarter.

When the time for dress parade arrived, several thousand visitors lined the hill to the west, and the edge of the east parade. Major H. P. Stacpole of the Tenth Battalion commanded, but the way in which he was informed of his selection made him expect something far different. Col. Butt has a green orderly attached to his headquarters, and during the afternoon he told him to "go to Major Stacpole and say I tender him the dress parade this evening." The orderly went on his mission and returned in a few minutes and reported he had delivered the message.

A few minutes later several officers of the Tenth came over to Col. Butt's headquarters with dismay and anxiety written on their faces. One of them finally called a member of the Colonel's staff aside and asked him what was the trouble between Col. Butt and Major Stacpole. The officer of the Twelfth was surprised, and professed ignorance, as did his brother-officers who were approached.

Col. Butt Surprised.

Finally the visiting delegation went up to the Colonel, and one of them asked him what the trouble was. This surprised that gentleman as much as it did his staff, and he answered, "Nothing."

"Well, Sir," said one of them, "your message to the Major has worried us very much."

"Why, my message to the Major was simply to tender him the dress parade to-night," replied Col. Butt.

A light and a smile broke over the faces of the Albany men at the same time.

"Why, Colonel," said one of them, "your orderly's interpretation of the message was that you would attend to Major Stacpole at dress parade this evening."

The Third Battery men—sixteen in number—who are here in command of a Sergeant, are very indignant over the story that they in any manner revolted or mutinied last night because some of their men were confined in the guardhouse. They denounce the report as entirely untrue, and have asked headquarters to investigate the story.

The detail for to-morrow morning is: Officer of the Day—Capt. John R. Blake; Officer of the Guard—Lieut. Fred M. Vermilye.

SWEPT OFF A TROLLEY CAR.

Man's Legs Broken by a Device on a Road Sprinkler.

George Smith of Castleton Corners, S. I., started for Richmond, S. I., yesterday on a Midland trolley car. At Garretson's the car was so crowded he had to stand on the running board. While the car was traveling at a high rate of speed it attempted to pass a road sprinkler.

The motorman miscalculated the space he had to pass in, and Smith was swept from the step by the sprinkling device catching his legs as it swept along the footboard. Both legs were broken by the blow, and his head was cut by striking the macadam. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton.

Freeman Corson Drops Dead.

Freeman Corson, sixty-one years old, a native and life-long resident of West Brighton, S. I., died suddenly at his home, Richmond Terrace, that place, yesterday morning. He arose apparently in his usual good health and was talking with members of his family, when he fell to the floor and expired almost instantly. He leaves a wife and two children. Coroner Silvie will hold an inquest.

For a New Mexican Railway.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.—President Higgins of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad is here from New York, accompanied by George and Morgan Rowland. Instructions have been received from London to put a surveying party in the field for the purpose of locating a railway from the Yurecuaro, on the Mexican Central, through the famous coffee fields near Reyes, and to the newly discovered coal fields.

THE DAY AT CONEY ISLAND

Fully One Hundred Thousand Persons Visited the Popular Resort.

WHAT THE POLICE HAVE DONE

"Barkers" in Front of the Theatres Were Mute, but Wore Placards—The Salvation Army Warfare Was Postponed for a Week.

At the lowest estimate 100,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday, and the streets were crowded from early morn.

Many comments were made on the new police rules which were issued last week, forbidding "barking" and exhibitions in front of the theatres on Sunday, and which were carried out to the letter. Regular visitors to the island say that they cannot remember a Sunday on which there was less noise and confusion than yesterday.

In spite of the fact that the police would not permit the public soliciting of patrons by the shows, all the proprietors agreed in saying that more money was taken in than for some time. As the police would not allow the "barkers" to pursue their work, men were stationed outside the shows with placards announcing the character of the performance hung around their necks.

At one place four men wore the signs which read: "Am struck dumb by the police, but will talk to-morrow." "I love to talk but dare not," and others of a like character.

Police Commissioner Welles and Deputy Crosby, with Superintendent McKelvey, spent the day at the island, and expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the new order of things.

Although twenty-five policemen were sent out in civilian's clothes to hunt for swindling games, but one case was found, and that by Roundsman Langford, who caught two men working a game on the Iron Pier walk. The men had a small booth and charged customers 10 cents to pull a string, on one end of which was a tag bearing a number corresponding to the number on one of the prizes, which consisted of silver novelties.

When one of the "cappers" pulled the string he drew a number which won a prize, but when a stranger took a chance, and although he pulled the same string, he would draw a blank. Both proprietors were locked up, charged with running a lottery.

Thirty-six girls were arraigned before Police Justice Nostrand on a charge of vagrancy, and held for examination to-day. All were caught in the police net in the usual Saturday night raid.

While Assemblyman Ebbets of Kings County was bathing in the surf in front of Tilyou's Bathing Pavilion a thief broke into his dressing room, and stole the Assemblyman's coat and vest, and a pocketbook containing valuable papers. Although three diamond studs and considerable money lay in the trousers pocket they were not taken. The police were notified, but they have little hopes of catching the thief.

Although permits were issued allowing them to hold service in the streets, neither the Salvation Army nor the American Volunteers put in an appearance, to the disgust of many who anticipated a spirited encounter between the two organizations. It was said that the matter of beginning a warfare on vice on the island had been postponed for a week.

Miss Ida Florence Davis of New York held a short service in front of a resort on Surf Avenue, and was listened to by several hundred people, but her words seemed to have but little effect, for as soon as the service was over, the crowd drifted into near-by saloons and concert halls.

It was said that the Rev. Dr. Russel, pastor of the Wyckoff Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, and President of the State Law and Order Society, would preach in the theatre of the Streets of Cairo early next Sunday morning.

CROWDS AT MANHATTAN BEACH

Great Numbers of People Listened to Sousa's Band and Enjoyed the Fine Bathing.

The season was in full blast at Manhattan Beach yesterday, and the place was crowded from early morning until the last train returned at night. The fine weather started thousands of people down from New York, Brooklyn, and elsewhere, and they went by the Long Island Railroad and the Nassau trolley cars in droves.

The bathing pavilion was well patronized, and there were several hundred persons in bathing nearly all the time, while an equal number sat up in the comfortable gallery in the shade and watched them. Several well-known expert swimmers were there, and swam out and perched on the raft to get their first coat of sunburn.

The water was delightful and at just the right temperature for bathing. There was not much surf, but that made it all the better for swimmers.

Sousa's Band gave two fine concerts at 4 and 8 P. M., and the popular leader was loudly applauded by the large crowd. He played a number of popular and operatic selections, and gave several of his favorite marches for encores.

Great numbers of bicyclers rode down on their wheels and left them at the Manhattan Beach cycle track. In their picturesque wheeling costumes they presented an agreeable sight as they mingled with the other pleasure seekers. Although they can ride as far as the cycle track, they are not allowed to take their wheels to the Beach, as one man found to his great disgust. He had carried his wheel up the steps of the high bridge over the railroad tracks by the fireworks inclosure, and had got it as far as the bathing pavilion, when an officer stepped up and ordered him to take it back the way he had come. The bicycler gave a groan, but started back, and the last seen of him he was dragging his wheel wearily up the numerous steps of the bridge.

CROWDS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Many Visit the Resorts There—Wheelmen Out in Numbers.

There were big crowds at all the resorts on Staten Island yesterday. South Beach drew the largest crowd, and during the afternoon the beach was alive with visitors. The air was too cold for bathing, but despite this a few ventured into the water.

The crowd of wheelmen on the island was the largest this season, and some of the ferryboats were so loaded with wheels that it was almost impossible for a wagon to get aboard. The ferry from the foot of Whitehall Street carried over 200 bicycles on many of the trips yesterday morning and last evening. The Port Richmond-Bayonne Ferry and the Holland Hook-Elizabethport Ferries also reported big crowds.

The trolley roads on the island were run to their full capacity during the afternoon, and the rush was so great that for a time the Staten Island Company had to use some new cars, as yet unprovided with motors, as trailers.

OUR TREATY WITH HAWAII.

Julius A. Palmer Writes of the International Difficulties and the ex-Queen's Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A member of Congress who was always an opponent of Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian policy told Liliuokalani in my presence that the American people never did an act of wrong intentionally, or consented knowingly to any injustice. This is absolutely true, and having lived in the three foreign countries interested—China, Japan, and Hawaii—I ask for space to give certain information, which I will endeavor to make as free of argument as the circumstances admit.

It is conceded that the protest of Japan against Hawaiian annexation cannot be ignored. She justly claims that she should be treated as we would treat the most favored nation. We could not annex a European country, forever excluding from it in future immigrants from another whose inhabitants it had agreed to receive. Nor could such annexation take place while a legal claim for indemnity was in process of adjustment, unless we, the United States, as the succeeding landholder, were satisfied to pay in full any amount assessed as damages. Suppose the case to be exactly the same in Hawaii to-day, but substitute Germany for Japan, could we hold that German citizens should be excluded from those shores, and that a large claim properly filed long ago were to be left out of the question? Whether this position be maintained or not, this is the situation.

China moves more slowly than Japan. It is the greater nation in every sense of the term. Our people do not acknowledge this, because the smaller of the two countries admits progressive ideas and actions from Europe and America. It would not be surprising to see this problem the cause of an alliance between the two Mongolian nations. Under the monarchy the Chinese were very happy, perfectly contented in Hawaii; they amalgamate with the aborigines far better than the Japanese; the latter remains always distinct; the Chinaman takes a native wife, leases land, paying his landlord in products, raises rice and garden stuff; he expects to return to China dead or alive, but at a most indefinite date. The Provisional Government had not been in power one year before it most seriously antagonized the Chinese by oppressive laws, existing or proposed. This led to the largest mass meeting (held Feb. 14, 1894,) which ever opposed the rule of Mr. Dole. There have been no more honest mourners for the overthrow of the Queen than her Chinese subjects, and the treaty will not dry their tears.

Granting that the Japanese and Chinese would support the protest of those two Governments, 25,000 of the former and 22,000 of the latter must be added to the 40,000 Hawaiians and part Hawaiians who resist the loss of Hawaiian independence. These may be further increased by the addition of 15,000 Portuguese, most of whom can in no way be relied on by the present Government. Yielding them every person left to increase the American party, (the latter numbering 3,000,) and it is easily seen that 7,000 men, women, and children are against the 102,000.

How the Republic Is Ruled.

The Republic of Hawaii was formed July 4, 1894, by the original nineteen members of the provisional Government, who had admitted to their councils eighteen persons chosen from about 3,000 voters of the other people, this being the first time any place but Honolulu had been in any way recognized since the deposition of the Queen. Whatever might happen, the self-elected had a clear plurality of one vote.

Under the Constitution so adopted there has never been any election of President, nor can there be any until after the year 1900; even then the term of office of Mr. Dole does not expire until a successor shall be elected and qualified.

From 1864 to 1887, Hawaii was ruled under a Constitution drawn, promulgated, and enforced by the word of one man, Kamehameha IV., the latter only saved Kalakaua was obliged to grant a Constitution conferring the suffrage on residents in distinction from subjects, but under this latest monarchical Constitution, no property qualification was required for representatives.

One of the last public utterances of Gen. Armstrong of Hampton was to tell his American relatives at Honolulu, "if the man who has a ballot is dangerous, the man deprived of his vote is far more so," and under date of Dec. 3, 1896, Gen. Hartwell (recently in Washington as a Commissioner) wrote of the Hawaiians: "The entire voting population are as intelligent a voting class as need be desired," excepting from his commendation changes in the Government. Why can he not trust them there?

It was impossible for the natives or those in sympathy with them to register as voters in 1894, and this for various causes. First, the object of the republican Constitution is stated to be annexation to the United States. Chief Justice Judd wrote in 1880, (his words are copied from a book he himself lent to me,) "It would be difficult to find a country where the sentiment of nationality is stronger than among the aboriginal Hawaiians." This Constitution ignored that provision of usage immemorial, (and repetition in the enactment of 1887,) that only the chiefs were eligible for the highest offices, the native word Alii being used to give this right a greater emphasis.

As the proposed annexation treaty confirms the acts of the present Government, it is evident that even on its ratification the native Hawaiian has no more rights as an American citizen than those accorded to the Mongolian. Unless special legislation immediately follows, he is still disfranchised on his own soil.

The ex-Queen, Liliuokalani, uses the phrase "my people" not in the sense of a ruler, but as one of them; "the people of my nationality" would have been an equivalent, but a much more cumbersome phrase. Her right to speak for them is not assumed by her; it is absolutely forced upon her by them, because, as has been correctly stated, "the fealty of the native Hawaiian to his chief knows no limit." Such loyalty exacts corresponding devotion; it was to meet this necessity that the chief highest in rank was never divested of the Crown lands or private purse.

Rights to the Crown Lands.

The White House and other official estate form an investment made with the money of the American people for the use of their chosen Executive. The Crown lands were never the property of the people, no, not even of any monarchial Government. Not citing the testimony of ages, when all the lands belonged to the chiefs, in 1848 the ruling King reserved these very lands as "his private estate," and the Legislature confirmed this act "as the private lands of his Majesty, his heirs and assigns forever." In 1864, the Supreme Court decided that "each successor" could regulate and dispose of the same according to his will and pleasure as private property.

In 1865 payment was made to Queen Emma in lieu of dower in these lands, although she had not been on the throne, but was the widow of a monarch deceased two years previously. In 1880 Mr. Spreckels paid the Princess Ruth $10,000 to release her claim to a small piece of these lands, although she had never ascended the throne. The act of the Legislature by which these lands were made "inalienable, to descend to the heirs and successors of the Hawaiian crown, (N. B., not of any Kamehameha,) forever" has never been reversed, the Constitution expressly confirming this by the words the "successor elected shall become a new Stirps for a royal family, regulated by the same law as the present royal family."

Were Kalakaua, Liliuokalani, or Kaiulani of another race (instead of having, as they most certainly have, the blood of Kamehamehas,) it would still be true that no intelligent lawyer would invest the money of his client in a tract of hereditary crown land unless the living representatives were to join in the deed. It is just possible that the lawyers who have visited Washington know these facts, as the first two articles of their conveyance to us by treaty are only quit claim deeds; they expressly limit the grantors' warrant to that which at this date belongs to them. Any person could execute such a conveyance to the White House estate, and it would not convey anything, nor even pretend to put the grantee in possession of anything. Will American capitalists invest at their own risk in land which constitutes one-fourth of the whole proposed territory of Hawaii?

The Hawaiian Debt.

By the treaty of 1893 we assumed a debt of three and one-quarter millions, by that of 1897 this is increased to four millions; here, then, is a confessed deficit of $750,000. Of what value is the clause of limitation? Supposing that from defective titles, indemnity to Japan, or claims now regularly before almost every European Government abroad, and private notes for borrowed money at home, the liabilities of our new territory should be eight millions, from whence is the overplus to come? Can the Republic of Hawaii give us a bond with personal sureties that we shall never pay but the specified sum? Without such guarantee no bank President would accept the conveyance and pay the consideration. Would it not be well to ask the present rulers for a schedule of that which it is claimed they have indisputable authority to convey?

Those now ruling Hawaii, notwithstanding their own legal learning, have retained the services of the most celebrated American international lawyer, and his plea was printed at the people's expense and delivered without cost to his clients to each member of the Senate. In contrast to this, one woman, who protests that the Republican Party of the United States took her property under false pretenses, that the same act of theirs deprived 10,000 voters of the ballot, making her an exile from her own lands, has never asked for restoration, indemnity, or pension, nor for any official hearing. Not one penny for lobbying, not even a clerical fee to a lawyer, absolutely declining for six months past, in person and by letter, a quasi recognition that ten years ago she was the nation's guest—this has been the platform of the one who represented her people at the last Queen's jubilee of 1887. Her sole official act has been a reference anew of the whole matter to that nation which Hawaiians—chiefs and people—have always trusted and respected, and again urging upon the United States Government not to take advantage of its own publicly and officially confessed wrong.

JULIUS A. PALMER.

Washington, June 26, 1897.

DR. BEAN'S SEA TREASURES

Superintendent of the Aquarium Home from a Visit to Bermuda.

FISH FROM THE GULF STREAM

Specimens of Angel Fish with Rainbow Tints, a Surgeon, Sergeant Major, or Schoolmaster, and Three Hamlets—Some Were Shown Yesterday.

Dr. T. H. Bean, Superintendent of the Aquarium, returned yesterday on the steamer Orinoco from a three weeks' trip through the Bermudas and brought with him some interesting specimens of fish peculiar to the waters in and near the Gulf Stream. The most beautiful specimens were four angel fish. They are six or eight inches long, with flat opal-colored bodies, tinged with rainbow-colored hues, including purple, crimson, bright green, and deep blue tints. The dorsal and lower fins extend back further than the tail, and in swimming through the water the fish resemble flying birds of gorgeous plumage.

Another interesting specimen is that called by the natives of Bermuda the surgeon fish, from the fact that on each side of the body near the tail is fixed a sharp needle-like bone, which, when not in use for purposes of defense, can be depressed like the blade of a pocketknife. The fish is about thirteen inches long, with a flat body, and of a blue color on the back.

There are three specimens of the "Hamlets" or "groupers." These fish are from eighteen to twenty-four inches long, similar in shape to our blackfish, but with a sharper nose. Their sides are striped like the tiger's. They are exceedingly voracious and do not in the least resemble in character the "melancholy Dane," but Assistant Superintendent Spencer insists that the Bermudans give them that name.

The ten specimens of the "hind fish" are about twelve inches long, with white flat bodies, showing brown and red spots on the sides.

There are two "squirrel fish," so called because their eyes resemble those of the little animals for which they are named. They are about ten inches long and similar in color to goldfish.

There is also in this band of piscatorial pilgrims a "Sergeant Major," or "schoolmaster," though why so called the Aquarium authorities have not been advised from Bermuda. The specimen is very small to bear such an imposing name, being only about six inches long, with brown and black stripes running around the body.

All the fish, of course, have long and imposing scientific names, but Dr. Bean was feeling ill yesterday and went at once to his home without instructing his assistants as to the full titles of the new arrivals.

All of the specimens arrived in first-class condition, and several were placed in the exhibition tanks before the crowd of sightseers began to arrive. These numbered 15,245 for the day.

CONEY ISLAND CARS CRASH.

Brooklyn Elevated Trains Have a Collision Near Van Sicklen Station and One Man Hurt.

Two Brooklyn Elevated Railroad trains came together in a head-and-centre collision, near Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, resulting in the severe injury of Charles Leuer, thirty-five years old, of 175 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, and some damage to the engines and cars. The accident was due to the misunderstanding of a signal.

Mr. Leuer, who was standing on the front platform of the second car of train No. 110, was hurled to the ground, and fell so that his arm was thrown in front of the wheel of the other engine, which just slowed up in time to keep from cutting off the limb. As it was, the man's left leg was broken, his kneecap dislocated, and he suffered three scalp wounds and some bruises.

Panic reigned throughout the train meanwhile. People scrambled toward the doors, trampling over one another, and breaking hats and tearing dresses, in their hurry to get out. The many women on train 110 were, of course, badly frightened. Some of the passengers jumped through the windows. No one besides Leuer was hurt, but several panes of glass were smashed, the woodwork in some of the cars was splintered.

An alarm was at once sent to the Coney Island police, and they responded with two ambulances, a patrol wagon, and twenty-five policemen. Leuer was removed to the Norwegian Hospital in Brooklyn. The damaged trains steamed off to the company's yards to submit to repairing, and after an hour's delay the usual traffic of the road was resumed.

Just how the blame for the accident should be apportioned is an open question. The railroad company officials instructed Rock, the Van Sicklen station flagman, to say nothing about it, and he accordingly set a seal upon his lips. No arrests were made, but Police Captain Collins and Detective Bachris are investigating the case.

Died While Visiting a Friend.

John McCann, a laborer, sixty-one years old, of 305 West Twenty-fifth Street, went last evening to visit John Conkling, a watchman, at Eighteenth Street and Thirteenth Avenue. While he was sitting in the watchman's shanty McCann was stricken with apoplexy and died in a few minutes. His body was taken to the Morgue.

An Actual Occurrence.

First he selected a suit; then unrolled a huge fashion-plate and made comparisons.

They didn't compare—his fashion-plate was a year old.

If you're going to bring fashion plates please bring this year's; our styles are new, each season's goods are practically all sold before the beginning of another.

Better tan shoes than ours are not made; a guarantee goes with each pair—your money back if you want it.

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SANITARY WOOLEN SYSTEM CO.
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UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, GOLF AND BICYCLE OUTFITS, TAFFETA SPORTING SHIRTS, LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, STEAMER RUGS, ETC.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Sousa's Concerts, Afternoons. 4:00 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Eves., except Sun. & Mon.
De Wolf Hopper, El Capitan, Evgs., 9 P. M.

EDEN MUSEE.
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
Every evening at 8, including Sunday.
POPULAR CONCERTS
by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.